FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 AUGUST 1986

OPEC

Most OPEC member-countries support an Iranian plan to reduce oil production to the 1984 ceiling of 16 million bbl/day, according to IRNA, which added that the Iraqi quota is not included in the plan. The Iranian oil minister said Iran would prevent Iraq from producing its desired level, the agency continued. However, Iraq's oil minister denied that Iran can control Iraqi production and asserted that Iraqi oil production will remain at about 2 million bbl/day, KUNA reported.

Kuwait conditionally accepted the Iranian plan, noting that the proposed reduction would amount to a 45 percent cutback in Kuwaiti output, or 23 percent of the entire OPEC reduction, according to Kuwait radio, which called the plan "temporary." Kuwait also noted its right to abrogate the agreement if any state violates the plan in whole or in part, the radio continued. While IRNA maintained that Saudi Arabia has expressed its conditional approval of the Iranian plan, monitored Saudi media have not been observed to comment directly on its provisions.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the forthcoming Israeli-Soviet meeting in Helsinki will be a preparatory session in which the two countries will define the composition and functions of the consular missions which they will send to each other, Jerusalem radio reported. He confirmed that the USSR initiated the contacts by asking to send a mission to Israel for the purpose of checking Russian church property and updating permits for entry into the Soviet Union. Israel agreed in principle and proposed the preparatory meeting but insisted that each side can raise any topic it wishes, Peres said, noting that Israel will raise the issues of Soviet Jewry and the Middle East conflict. However, the prime minister cautioned against excessive optimism about relations with the USSR, viewing the Soviet initiative as a "cautious" move aimed at "integrating Israel into the atmosphere of detente without jeopardizing Soviet relations in the Arab world." A subsequent Jerusalem radio report noted that Israel will make the Soviet visit conditional upon allowing a reciprocal visit by an Israeli delegation which will meet with Jewish emigration activists.

In another development reported by the radio, Peres informed the Knesset committee that he has proposed holding elections in the West Bank for the Jordanian Parliament, disclosing that he suggested this during his talks with the British prime minister in May.

Iran

Tehran Bomb Blast — A bomb planted by "agents of international arrogance" exploded in Tehran early 5 August, killing one, IRNA reported.

Talks With USSR Leaders — The deputy foreign minister met with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and President Andrey Gromyko in separate meetings in Moscow, Tehran radio reported. Talks with Shevardnadze, which focused on bilateral relations and a number of international and regional problems, took place in a "frank and businesslike" atmosphere, TASS reported. Gromyko told the deputy minister that if Iran stands for peace and the eradication of the threat of nuclear war, opportunities for mutual cooperation will expand even more, the agency announced.

Iran-Iraq War

A 3 August commentary by Tehran radio's Arabic service responded to the Iraqi president's recent open letter to the Iranian authorities, maintaining that Saddam Husayn issued his "miserable message" in order to evade punishment, mislead public opinion, and prepare for further "crimes."

The Iraqi leader is a "criminal murderer" who has not changed, the radio asserted, and he attempted to try his luck with a peace plan in the hope of avoiding "military developments that will have great significance in deciding the outcome of the war."

Lebanon

The security plan for the southern suburb was successfully implemented 4 August without obstacles and amid total calm, Beirut radio reported, noting that an 850-strong security force has deployed in various localities in the area and along the road to the international airport. The force consists of 500 Lebanese soldiers, 150 members of the Internal Security Forces, and 200 Syrian observers, the radio disclosed.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Moroccan King Hassan II outlined the motives for his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Peres in a letter to Arab leaders broadcast by Rabat radio, stressing that the Fes plan was the "only basis" for the talks and that he could not have participated in any talks outside this basis. Israel's acceptance of Morocco's conditions for the talks strengthens the Arab position, he maintained.

Sudan

SPLA leader Colonel John Garang expressed his movement's readiness for a cease-fire in the war in Sudan, KUNA reported, citing an article in the UAE's *Al-Ittihad*. According to an agreement reached with the Sudanese prime minister, the lifting of the state of emergency in Sudan would be followed by a cease-fire and the abrogation of the Sudanese-Egyptian defense pact, Garang said.

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'Arafat Assails Syria, Bush Mideast Tour

JN041309 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0827 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has emphasized the inevitability of Iraq's victory in its war with Iran. In an interview with the newspaper *Al-'Iraq*, published here today, 'Arafat said few vanguards take the initiative of defending the nation during difficult and crucial times. This is what is happening today as the Iraqi people and Army defend the nation's eastern flank with manliness and firmness.

He added the Palestinian revolution will not long remain alone in its confrontation of the Zionists because Iraq will triumph in its battle and will then devote its efforts to backing the Palestinian revolutionaries' struggle. This will change the equations and balances in the Arab region.

'Arafat exposed the Syrian regime's role in splitting the unity of the Paelstinian revolution through its destruction of the camps in Lebanon and its insistence on preventing the Paelstinian factions in Damascus from following the march of national accord.

'Arafat added that the Syrian regime was not satisfied with what happened in 1982 when it withdrew from the battle 4 days after the Zionist forces invaded Lebanon, thus leaving the Palestinian and Lebanese forces to fight alone, but followed that with a failed attempt to strike at the unity of the organization through what it once called dissension and then rebellion. He said when the Syrian regime failed in these attempts, it imposed a siege on the Palestinian forces in Tripoli while Zionist enemy forces were encircling them from the sea.

'Arafat added that the Syrian regime made many attempts to prevent the convening of the PNC. It also supported the Amal Movement gangs when they encircled Palestinian camps.

'Arafat concluded by saying the Palestinian revolution rejects U.S. attempts to impose partial solutions on the area and that Bush's visit to the area is aimed at implementing the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy in this regard.

Fatah Official on Palestinian Unity, Bush Tour

JN042006 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Fatah Central Committee deputy secretary and member, has reiterated the PLO's stand that a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution in the Middle East will result from an effective international conference under UN auspices to be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent members and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. This came in statement Brother Abu Mazin made to the *Palestinian News Agency*, WAFA, in Tunis before leaving for Moscow.

Answering a question on the recent Fatah Central Committee session, developments in the region — whether about the Jordanian measures or about enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco — and national unity meetings, Abu Mazin said: The Fatah Central Committee reviewed in its recent session the desperate and rancorous attempts to liquidate the PLO. Brother Abu Mazin added: The PLO has stood fast in the face of all these attempts which were carried out under various forms and dimensions since the 1982 aggression. He said: The recent Jordanian measures, the enemy prime minister's visit to Morocco, and the criminal operations against our people in the camps confirm the gravity of the scheme the PLO and all its factions are facing.

Brother Abu Mazin said: The Fatah Central Committee believes these schemes cannot be confronted with resounding words and slogans. He added: We would like to stress the following principles and practical steps:

1. Practical support by all concerned Arab and Palestinian parties for the initiative Algerian President Chadli Benjedid recently announced. The Fatah Movement will exert all efforts to make current efforts for attaining national unity a success as a preparatory step for holding a new PNC session within the framework of the Algerian initiative.
2. We are seeking to attain national unity with all that we possess and all the flimsy excuses which obstruct national unity must fall. The Fatah Central Committee calls the resistance factions to an urgent meeting for confronting these schemes through solid national unity.
3. The Fatah Central Committee calls for responsible Arab solidarity on the Palestinian cause and the PLO. It reiterates its call for a summit conference and also calls on all to rise above differences to tackle the difficult Arab state of affairs.
4. The seriousness of any Arab stand toward the Zionist and U.S. moves which are taking place must be translated into efforts to halt the Iraq-Iran war and to urge Iranian officials to act in accordance with their statements and to practically implement them by responding to peace calls and ending all plans for war, which has placed the region in the vortex of violence and conflicts and has paralyzed the two countries' role in confronting what is currently taking place.
5. While we condemn all separate moves and bilateral deals, we emphasize that a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution will be attained through an effective international conference under UN auspices to be attended by the five UN Security Council permanent members and all parties concerned, including the PLO.
6. We condemn George Bush's moves in the region and the statements he made, statements which sum up the biased U.S. stand toward Israel. We praise our Palestinian people's stand in our occupied homeland in confronting the condemned statements. We would like to emphasize the unity of the Palestinian stand in the occupied homeland and outside it.
7. We are eager to reaffirm at this crucial stage our strong and cohesive relations with socialist bloc countries, particularly with the friendly USSR and the PRC. We also would like to emphasize our relations with all nonaligned and Islamic countries.

We believe these practical steps are the reply to what the current stage requires and a way out of the dilemma the Arab and Palestinian liberation movement is experiencing.

PLO Radio Reports Qaddumi's Activities in Addis Ababa

JN042031 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] PLO Political Department Head Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] has held a series of meetings with the heads of African countries and their foreign ministers who participated in the OAU summit which convened in Addis Ababa 28-30 July.

Brother Abu al-Lutf met with Sudanese Prime Minister Brother al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and discussed with him developments in the Palestinian cause and Arab issues, chief among which is the need to convene an urgent Arab summit to tackle developments in the Arab arena.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also met with the president of Madagascar and his foreign minister. He briefed them on developments in the Palestinian arena and discussed with them ways to promote bilateral relations.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also met with the Algerian foreign minister with whom he discussed the need to achieve Arab solidarity, particularly in light of the increasing dangers resulting from the deteriorating Arab state of affairs which negatively reflects on the Arab nation's central cause, the Palestinian cause.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also met with the foreign ministers of Uganda, Togo, and Burkina Faso and discussed with them Arab-African relations and the need to strengthen these relations. The foreign ministers of these African countries reiterated their governments' support for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to regain their national rights and achieve a just solution in the Middle East.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also met with the comrade Cuban deputy foreign minister who was on an official visit to Ethiopia. The two sides discussed the forthcoming nonaligned conference scheduled to convene in Harare at the end of August and how to make this conference a success.

PLO Radio Carries Text of Memo on Lebanon Camps

JN042030 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] O brothers: The day before yesterday the PLO sent an urgent memorandum to the secretaries general of the United Nations, the Arab League, the OAU, as well as to the nonaligned countries in which it appealed to them for aid to help solve the Palestinian people's problem in their camps in Lebanon in order to solve the fraternal Lebanese people's problem and attain their security, stability, unity, and independence. The following is the text of the memorandum:

Our Palestinian camps in Lebanon in general and in Beirut in particular are suffering from aggressions being carried out by Israeli planes, such as the recent one against our camps in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Miyah Wa Miyah in Sidon, or from actions by some Amal Movement gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade, which are directly supported by the Syrian intelligence organ in Lebanon. These actions have reached the point where these camps have been besieged and shelled with various weapons, shells, and rockets in feverish attempts to storm them. As a result, hundreds of people, most of them children and women, have been martyred and other thousands wounded.

It is regrettable that the siege around these camps is still continuing, and they are being prevented from receiving foodstuffs, medicine, and construction materials to rebuild what has been destroyed by guns and bombs particularly in the Beirut camps [words indistinct]. Although the Syrian forces publicly entered West Beirut and assumed full responsibility in Beirut, these forces followed the same practices of Amal Movement gangs and the 6th Brigade in continuously besieging these camps and preventing the entry of basic needs into these camps despite UNRWA's efforts, which have partially succeeded in penetrating this siege with great difficulty.

The circumstances of about 500,000 Palestinians in their camps in southern Lebanon and Beirut require us to assume our humanitarian, national, and international responsibilities toward them. The PLO previously offered three solutions to these painful tragedies which our Palestinian kinfolk in Lebanon are experiencing: that international observers and the UN forces in Lebanon along with the Lebanese Army assume this responsibility, that Arab forces other than those involved in the fighting against these camps, as stipulated in the Arab summit resolutions, take this responsibility with the participation and help of the Lebanese Army, or that the PLO be allowed to assume its responsibilities along with the Lebanese Army in protecting our kinfolk and in order to spread security and stability in Lebanon.

The continuation of this tragedy, which the Palestinians in these camps in particular and the Lebanese people are suffering, requires us to take immediate and effective action to find a solution to it. The PLO appeals to everybody to help it solve the problem of our people in their camps in Lebanon in order to solve the problem of our fraternal people, the Lebanese people, and to attain their security, stability, unity, and independence.

DFLP Reacts to Rashad al-Shawwa's Statements

JN041232 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Reacting to Rashad al-Shawwa's recent statements, a DFLP spokesman has said that this stand serves the aims of George Bush's visit in paving the way for a new Camp David in the Jordanian arena. The spokesman called for closing ranks in the occupied territory in order to isolate the suspect voices.

In a statement to Israeli television yesterday, former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa said that the majority of Palestinian people in the occupied territory support a confederation with Jordan.

He also called on the PLO leaders not to ignore the opinion of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to avoid dictating their will on the inhabitants of the occupied territory. Al-Shawwa also stated that he still considers the PLO the Palestinian people's representative despite his criticism of it.

Military Spokesman on Herzliyya Military Plant Attack

JN041844 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating in the occupied homeland placed time bombs inside a Zionist military plant at Herzliyya in occupied Palestine. The bombs, which exploded last Thursday, caused heavy material damage, killed 43-year-old Zionist Colonel (Reuven Levi), and wounded several enemy soldiers. The Zionist security forces besieged the area and searched in vain for our combat group. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Voice of PLO Reports Attacks in Southern Lebanon

JN050657 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The joint Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist forces today electronically detonated explosive charges while a vehicle carrying a number of the Zionist intelligence men and members of the agent forces passed by on the Bint Jubayl road in southern Lebanon. The vehicle was completely destroyed and its occupants were killed or wounded.

The joint forces men yesterday attacked, with machine guns and rockets, a position belonging to the occupation forces and their agent militias in a village located in east Hasbayya. The attack seriously damaged the position and destroyed an armored vehicle as well as killing or wounding many enemy and agent troops.

The joint forces yesterday also shelled a position belonging to the occupation forces and the agent militias in the Haddathah hill. The shelling seriously damaged the position setting it ablaze and inflicting serious losses on its occupants.

Fatah Group on Need To Get Rid of 'Agents'

NC050838 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 4 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Sidon, *Al-Nahar* — The *Al-Nahar* office in Sidon has received another statement in the name of the Free Revolutionaries Movement [Harakat al-Thuwwar al-Ahrar] in Fatah. The statement says that the Free Revolutionaries refuse to have "the agents participate with us in the struggle."

The statement calls on "our kinfolk and the masses, who have fought the enemy and remained steadfast in the face of agents, to take action and decisively settle the problem of the group of agents who are assuming responsibility within Fatah." The statement urges "the honest brothers in the Fatah cadres to call these officials to account so that the movement does not remain passive and allow the agents to decide its course." The statement then warns that "we will find ourselves forced to call to account those who are honest leaders because they have failed to take an honorable stand in the interest of the revolution and the masses and to finish off the agents and the Zionized."

The statement notes that "our movement is replete with agents and hirelings and is confounded by those sent by Yasir 'Arafat from Tunisia. All groups have called to account the agents and handed down the appropriate verdicts against them. As for us, however, we have been protectors of agents."

Reportage on Production Cutbacks Conference

Aqazadeh: Majority Back Iranian Plan

LD041640 Kuwait KUNA in English 1547 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, Aug 4 (KUNA) — The Iranian oil minister Monday evening praised Kuwait for its "very positive" approach to the current OPEC conference.

He said that Kuwait was among a majority of member states who had accepted an Iranian proposal to reduce the organisation's ceiling and output to October 1984 levels.

Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh told a press conference that the revision to the 1984 quota figure would apply to all 13 members with the exception of Iraq.

It would, if accepted by all, be maintained for two months, and then OPEC could meet again to see what had happened in the oil market.

On the issue of Iraq's output "we will have two barrels for every one for Iraq," he said.

It would be Iran's job to control Iraqi output, the Iranian minister added.

The minister stressed that the temporary revision to 1984 figures would not in any way be used as a basis in any subsequent calculations for a re-alignment of quotas.

The Iranian minister observed that under the proposal OPEC would have a ceiling of 16 million barrels a day for two months.

He said that he was "very optimistic" that it would be accepted by al members, with the exception of Iraq.

"We see now very positive steps being taken by a majority of member countries and there is a very positive atmosphere in the conference", he commented.

"We hope that we will achieve a final result, and the Kuwait Government has announced in a statement that it is ready to accept a cut of 700,000 barrels in its current production", he went on.

He was asked if Saudi Arabia was one of the members which had so far accepted to cut production back to its 1984 quota, but declined to answer other than saying "ask the Saudis".

The minister said in addition that discussions had been held on a pricing structure.

If OPEC could reduce four or five million barrels from the market and also deal with "netbacking", then "we will be able to give a very big shock to the market".

He was quizzed on whether the Iranian proposal had been made as a result of an apparently conciliatory speech delivered by the Iraqi president recently.

Oil Minister Aqazadeh replied that he was merely Iran's oil minister it was not for him to respond to such a question.

Delegates here said after the press conference given by the Iranian that his proposal was very similar to one put forward by Algeria last week.

However, there were several significant differences, they noted, pointing out that Algeria's plan had suggested excluding both Iran and Iraq from any quota realignment, and that it also wanted quotas based on the Brioni figures, and not the 1984 output structure.

Early Monday evening OPEC ministers and their delegations were understood to be having urgent talks, as well as consultations with their governments, about developments in the conference today.

Later delegates said a meeting of all 13 delegation heads had been called for late in the evening, at 2100 hours (1900 GMT).

Iranian Minister Interviewed

LD051156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Interview with Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh by unidentified correspondent at "recent" session of OPEC in Geneva — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Aqazadeh, following your destiny-making proposal put forward at the recent OPEC session, which has resulted in a great historic victory for the members of the organization, would you please inform your listeners of the principles of this proposal and explain its possible outcomes.

[Aqazadeh] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As a result of efforts over the past few months and following the message sent by the president to various OPEC member-countries and other coordinated steps, we got together with a number of other ministers and put forward this proposal at the session. Basically, what the proposal entails is that, in view of Iraq's lack of cooperation with OPEC under any circumstances, we accepted this lack of cooperation and agreed that the 12 countries should directly make the decisions. Therefore, the following proposal was put to the session: The other 12 countries should rapidly cut back their production by 4 to 5 million barrels per day and return to the 1984 official quota so that the overall production of the 12 countries would be reduced to 14.8 million barrels per day. This step would shock the market and immediately increase prices. Thus, future moves will speed up and oustanding issues that have not been decided yet can be discussed and reviewed with ample time.

This proposal put forward by Iran was effective because of our efforts. At last night's session, the 12 countries voted to reduce their production to 14.8 million barrels per day. It is noteworthy that before the decision of the session was announced, rumors about the outcome caused oil prices to increase by $3 to $4. We hope that this move will increase prices even more in the next few days and direct OPEC's future moves in its true path.

Of course, this victory is interesting from several viewpoints. From one point of view, one can categorically state that the price war has been defeated and has ended forever. Second, many people hoped that OPEC would either be dismantled or disintegrate, and this step restored OPEC's former unity, power, and ability. Third, the ground has now been prepared for discussion of prices and for elimination of incorrect price policies such as netbacks and special deductions.

We hope that at today's session, which will be the last, we will be able to pass a good resolution to end the session and to announce the results to the people.

Iran, Iraq Quotas Not Equal

LD041227 Tehran IRNA in English 1317 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, Aug. 4, IRNA — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh Monday categorically denied rumors that Iran had agreed to an equal production quota as that of Iraq.

Abu Dhabi-based daily "*Al-Ittihad*" in its Monday's issue, quoting official sources, claimed that Iran had proposed an OPEC production ceiling of 16 million bdp and an equal quota for both Iran and Iraq.

The Iranian oil minister told IRNA here that Iran's proposal had not dealt with OPEC quotas at all and that Iran is committed to its already announced stances on the matter.

Aqazadeh stressed that the proposal had only suggested reducing OPEC output to 16 million bpd. He did not elaborate but said the chairman of the current OPEC ministerial meet would give further details if necessary.

According to an OPEC decision of October 1984, Iran's quota was put at 2.3 million and Iraq's 1.2 million bpd.

IRNA Cites New Quotas

LD041711 Tehran IRNA in English 1708 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, Aug 4, IRNA — Iran's new proposal to determine OPEC's daily production ceiling was welcomed by most oil ministers of the organization here Monday.

Algerian news agency (APS) in a commentary Monday termed the Iranian proposal as a "beginning of hope" for OPEC members to reach agreement.

Iran's proposal calls for reducing OPEC output ceiling as well as members' quotas except for Iran's to its November 1984 level of 16 million barrels bpd.

Most OPEC members including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait announced their conditional agreement with the Iranian proposal.

In response to a question on the reason why Iraq's quota was not contained in the proposal Iranian oil minister said that Iran would act in a way to prevent Iraq from getting its desired quota. He declined to elaborate.

According to the November 1984 OPEC decisions, members' quotas out of the 16-million BPD production ceiling were as follows:

1- Saudi Arabia	4.353 million bpd.
2- Iran	2.3 million bpd.
3- Venezuela	1.555 million bpd.
4- Indonesia	1.189 million bpd.
5- Nigeria	1.3 million bpd.
6- Iraq	1.2 million bpd.
7- UAE	950,000 bpd.
8- Libya	990,000 bpd.
9- Kuwait	900,000 bpd.
10- Algeria	663,000 bpd.
11- Qatar	280,000 bpd.
12- Ecuador	183,000 bpd.
13- Gabon	137,000 bpd.

Iraq To Maintain Output

LD041954 Kuwait KUNA in English 1827 GMT 4 Aug 86

[By Shamil Khayri]

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 4 (KUNA) — Iraq's Oil Minister Qasim Taqi al-'Uraybi announced Monday that his country's oil production will remain within the range of two million barrels a day.

Al-'Uraybi told KUNA in a telephone contact from Geneva that majority of the OPEC members have approved the Iranian proposals calling for the return to the 1984 production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day.

He explained that the majority of OPEC countries agreed to that ceiling due to the impossible assignment of redistributing quotas in a manner acceptable to all members at present.

The minister added "all OPEC countries agreed on exempting Iraq from a fixed production quota within the 16 million barrels ceiling."

Iraq's quota in the 1984 ceiling was 1.2 million barrels a day.

The Iraqi minister noted that consequently Iraq was free to produce in accordance with the amount it sees appropriate and underlined that his country is not committed to a production quota at present.

Al-'Urabi described OPEC's decision on his country as an endorsement from the conference to the fact that Iraq's quota "was not accepted and was not fair."

The minister affirmed that Iraq will maintain its current production ceiling of around two million barrels per day.

The Iraqi minister criticised the Iranian oil minister's statements in which he said that Iran will produce two oil barrels for each Iraqi oil barrel.

He added "the world knows that Iraq is the one that determines the Iranian production through its siege imposed on the (Iranian) Khark Island and not vice versa."

Al-'Uraybi emphasized "Iran has not the ability to determine (quantity of) Iraqi oil output."

Date Set for Implementation

LD051317 Kuwait KUNA in English 1248 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, Aug 5 (KUNA) — OPEC oil ministers had decided that the Iranian agreement should be implemented from September 1, sources here said.

The decision had been made during a private session of delegation heads here Tuesday afternoon.

The news of the implementation date became available as the ministers took a short break in their deliberations, which have so far been underway for more than two hours.

Monitoring Group Established

LD051315 Kuwait KUNA in English 1116 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, Aug 5 (KUNA) — OPEC was going to set up a special Vienna-based monitoring group to verify the Iranian agreement, conference sources [words indistinct] midday.

The group would comprise experts from all countries, under the presidency of Nigeria, they added.

This group would use all possible means, including monitoring tanker movements, to ensure that all members state adhered to their temporary quotas.

Individual OPEC countries had been requested to start easing back on production from today, while the start date was being finalised, they went on.

But the sources said four OPEC members had been arguing for a September 1 start to implementation of agreement.

KUWAIT

Niger Foreign Minister Departs 4 Aug

LD040833 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0717 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Aug (KUNA) — Mahamane Sani Bako, Niger minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Kuwait early today for home at the end of an official visit during which he conveyed a message from Niger President Seyni Kountche to Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait.

He was seen off by Hamad Sa'ud al-'Ubaydi, acting chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the Niger ambassador to Kuwait; and Foreign Ministry officials.

The message conveyed by the Niger minister deals with bilateral relations and cooperation within the framework of the ICO.

Gambian President Arrives on 3-Day Visit

LD041758 Kuwait KUNA in English 1727 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 4 (KUNA) — Gambia's President Dawda Kairaba Jawara Monday evening arrived here for a three-day official visit to Kuwait.

On arrival, the Gambian president was received by the head of the mission of honour Minister of Commerce and Industry Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid.

President Jawara is accompanied by Foreign Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang and a number of ranking Gambian officials.

Meets With Amir

LD051138 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, visited his highness the amir of Kuwait at 0930 this morning in the amir's office in Al-Sayf Palace where official talks were held between them.

Participating in the officials talks on the Kuwait side were: Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid, minister of trade and industry as well as head of the honorary delegation. For the Gambian side in the official talks, the participants were: His Excellency Lamin Kiti Jabang, minister of external affairs; and the ambassador of the Republic of Gambia to Kuwait.

It was learned that the discussions focused on bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and the means to promote them in different fields. They also covered Arab-African relations in addition to issues of common interest. A friendly atmosphere characterized by understanding and a friendly spirit prevailed during the discussions.

His higness the amir of Kuwait held a banquet in Al-Salam Palace at 1300 this afternoon in honor of His Excellency President Dawda Kairaba Jawara and his accompanying delegation.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Chairs Meeting; OPEC Conference Viewed

LD041908 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1745 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 4 Aug (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired a Council of Ministers meeting this afternoon at the Council of Ministers General Secretariat in Jeddah.

Following the meeting Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir informed SPA that the Council heard an extensive speech by his majesty the king at the beginning of the session in which his majesty dealt with a number of important issues regarding current issues in addition to the reports his majesty has received from the competent authorities on the new political and security events in the Arab arena.

The information minister added that his majesty the king apprised the Council of the results of the OPEC meetings — which are continuing — prior to the release of the official source's statement to SPA the day before yesterday [2 August], and the developments and events that followed that statement. In this regard his majesty affirmed the Kingdom's anxiousness for the organization to arrive at fair solutions that will be accepted and approved by all, and underlined the necessity to abide by the decisions that will be made whether in regard to the production ceiling, the distribution of the quotas, or the fixing of prices after raising them to a reasonable level.

His excellency the information minister went on to say that his majesty the king was reassured by the ministers concerned with pilgrimage affairs regarding the completion of preparations and necessary arrangements in accordance with the plan laid down for the comfort of pilgrims and the care for them. His majesty urged everyone to redouble efforts to enable the guests of God to perform their obligation in added security, ease, and reassurance.

His Excellency 'Ali al-Sha'ir added that during the session the Council studied the items on the agenda and issued the following decisions [plural as received] regarding them:

1. After hearing his excellency the minister of finance and national economy's report regarding the date of the announcement of the next general state budget, the Council issued the following statement: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Council of Ministers had issued a statement at the beginning of Rajab 1406 in which it explained [corresponding to March 1986] that the developments that have occurred in the world oil markets had made it impossible to forecast what the state oil revenue would be in the forthcoming period. The Council also explained in the statement the importance of organizing state expenditure in accordance with the dates of oil revenue payments. Consequently, the dates for issuing the state general budget may be altered to coincide with the signs of the zodiac [as received] in a permanent way. Since then the

Council has been following with interest the fluctuations in the oil market, and the Council has noted that continuing changes in production rates in oil-producing countries have led to a sharp fall in prices which has gone below one-third of what it was a few months ago. The Council noted OPEC's continuous efforts to stabilize oil prices. The Council has determined that in the midst of this fluctuating situation, the difficulty which it [Council of Ministers] has faced in drawing up reasonable rates for the state's revenues still exist.

On the other hand, the Council discussed the manner of fixing the the beginning of the state general budget in accordance with the Zodiac signs and concluded that it is suitable to begin the state general budget on a fixed date which is the 1st day of Capricorn [22 December] because this date will make it possible to issue the state general budget in a time suitable for the various elements influencing the preparation and the publication of the general budget including the organization of the oil revenue payments.

As a result of this it is in the interest to continue for another 5 months with the stipulations contained in the Council of Ministers decision No 144 and issued on 20 March 1986. The preparation for the next state general budget for 1987/1988, which will commence on 22 December will, however, start from now; very soon, God willing, the specific laws for this budget will be published. We are hoping that they will achieve development and prosperity, may God grant us success and help. [passage omitted]

Editiorial Assails Gorbachev Afghanistan Policy

JN031554 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 31 Jul 86 p 5

[Editorial: "The Moscow Declaration and the Afghan Mujahidin"]

[Text] The Soviet presence in Afghanistan is unjustified regardless of the Soviet leaders' claims and justifications. The Soviet presence is a colonialist occupation. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement that he will withdraw a small part of his forces from Afghanistan is a first-rate piece of propaganda. The Soviet leader chose a proper moment to release this balloon, which was to soon explode. If the Soviet leader really intends to leave Afghanistan, why should he wait 4 years to complete his withdrawal? Since he entered Afghanistan with large numbers to occupy it in a short time, he can also withdraw the same numbers within a short period of time.

Gorbachev's announcement that he intends to withdraw 6,000 of the 150,000 Soviet troops does not show any goodwill as Gorbachev claims. Why did he not withdraw half of his forces? If Gorbachev does this, he will prove to be sincere and the world will believe him.

Gorbachev wanted his declaration to realize many aims. The UN General Assembly session is imminent and will be attended by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, who will also meet with his U.S. counterpart Shultz to prepare for the U.S.-USSR summit. Gorbachev, who is severely blamed for keeping his forces in Afghanistan, wants to improve his image in contrast with that of President Reagan. He also wants to polish his image before the opening of the General Assembly session, in which the Afghan Mujahidin are doing their utmost to submit their case and win an observers's seat. He announced his move in order to improve the image of the Kabul government in the United Nations and prevent the mujahidin from winning observer status.

The Soviet Union is aware of the increasing numbers and strength of the mujahidin and of the meetings and coordination among the various military branches of the Afghan fighters and their efforts to organize their ranks and mount a diplomatic campaign to tell the world about their cause and force it to withdraw recognition of the agent Kabul regime. Moscow wants to stifle all these moves and pre-empt them.

We demand that Moscow withdraw from Afghanistan immediately and within months and not years if they really intend to withdraw. If they do that we will believe the Soviets are sincere in their statements. The mujahidin should intensify their military blows and unify their ranks militarily and politically to compel the whole world to deal with them and abandon the agent Kabul government. Moscow will then be compelled to withdraw under their military and political blows.

YAR

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Tripoli Talks

PM011401 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 23-29 Jul 86 pp 23-25

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani by Nura Fakhuri and 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Mu'ayyid in Sanaa; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Many questions are being asked at Yemeni and Arab levels regarding the recent summit held in Tripoli and attended by [YAR President] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, [PDRY Council of Ministers Chairman] Eng Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, and regarding President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's visit to Ethiopia and the questions of reconciliation and unity between the north and the south. How could such unity be achieved if the differences are basically ideological? Has a reconciliation paper been submitted?

[Al-Iryani] In your question you used the words reconciliation and unity. There is nothing between the two parts of Yemen that calls for reconciliation. I think reconciliation here means unity.

[Question] That is what I meant.

[Al-Iryani] There is a north-south dialogue and it will lead to unity. Talk about Yemeni unity is based on signed agreements which define the general framework of the unity state and which declare specifically that it will be an Islamic state and that the Islamic Shari'a is the main source of legislation. [passage omitted]

[Question] Since the Yemeni Council consisting of the two presidents was formed all meetings have taken place within the framework of that council, except the recent Tripoli meeting.

Does this mean that the Yemeni Council has been abolished or suspended since the January events?

[Al-Iryani] The truth is that nothing has changed between the two parts of Yemen as far as the provisional unity agreements and formulas laid down to pave the way for the unity state are concerned. However, it is no secret that we have a large number of evacuees from the south as a result of the recent events. There was no need for a meeting between the two parts of Yemen because the concluded agreements are being implemented and no new agreements or steps have been prepared to warrant a meeting between the two presidents within the context of the council. The purpose of this particular meeting was to search for a way of easing the current burden on North Yemen as a result of the influx of evacuees who came from the south as a result of these events. That is why it was better to hold the meeting in a different context through a third party more capable of bringing the views closer together. There is no change between the two parts, but there is no denying that we do have a large number of evacuees and that their problem must be solved. So we decided to discuss the issue at a tripartite, not a bilateral, meeting.

[Question] That means that the Tripoli tripartite meeting was not held for the purpose of unity between the two Yemens as announced. Why was it announced that unity was the purpose of the meeting?

[Al-Iryani] That was the wish of the north, which believes that unity is the solution to all problems but should be done peacefully. It should be made clear that we never said that we had an agreement with the south. There was no prior agreement that we would meet in Tripoli to announce unity between the two parts of Yemen. North Yemen has been and will always be of the opinion that the problems resulting from the struggle for power in the southern part can only be solved through unity between the two parts of Yemen. That should be known and we do not deny it, but this does not mean imposing it or forcing it on others. The moment the brothers in the south come to the conclusion that this indeed is the solution they will find the north ready. I emphasize that there was no prior agreement to declare unity. The north is for unity and we have said so, but our brothers in the south prefer that we should continue within the framework of the agreements already concluded between us and the framework of the unity committees which are now 14 years old. [passage omitted]

[Question] Could we say that the government of the north recognizes the legitimacy of the current regime in the south which came to power after the January incidents?

[Al-Iryani] First of all, the southern part has not asked us to recognize its legitimacy. States recognize the legitimacy of a new regime if the structure of that regime changes. That is when recognition is sought because the change is radical, and also there may be agreements between states. It is not a question of recognizing legitimacy. They consider the change to have taken place within the context of the same state and regime. That is their attitude toward us and toward the rest of the outside world.

[Question] But as far as you are concerned, do you consider that what happened in January and its consequences constitute a change?

[Al-Iryani] We deal with them as an existing authority managing the affairs of a 300,000 square km country and over 1.5 million people.

[Question] But it seems that the YAR still considers [former PDRY Chairman] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his group the legitimate authorities.

[Al-Iryani] Do you have any evidence of that? There is a difference between a legitimate authority and a political power within the same party looking for a solution. We are not involved in what happened between members of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP]. The split was within the YSP, the fighting was within the YSP, and the YSP members are the ones seeking reconciliation among themselves. The YAR is not a party to that. [passage omitted]

[Question] It has been rumored that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad took up residence in Addis Ababa instead of Sanaa because of certain pressures. Is there any truth to these rumors?

[Al-Iryani] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad spends most of his time in Addis Ababa but he comes to Sanaa and meets with his colleagues. We do not deny that. Our brothers in the south know the names and addresses of everyone who is here. All we say to them is: "Brothers, come and have a dialogue with your colleagues." [passage omitted]

[Question] The world's attention was focused on Sanaa during the January 1986 Aden events. Numerous official and political contacts are bound to have taken place with you at that time, including contacts by the United States and some Arab states. Was there any kind of pressure in those contacts?

[Al-Iryani] There was no American pressure or contact with a view to asking us to interfere in that matter in any way. Had that happened it would have been sharply and firmly rejected. The pressures and contacts for intervention came from other sides, not American and not Arab, which wanted North Yemen to play a part in these developments.

[Question] Could you specify these sides?

[Al-Iryani] That is not possible. There was more than one side which wanted North Yemen to play a part to settle the crisis, but the Yemeni position was that this was an internal affair of the southern part and that we would allow nobody else to interfere. I said that to the Soviet Union, to the United States, and to everyone who thought that North Yemen should play a part. This has been the north's declared position, and it has not changed and never will change. This is an internal matter which can be resolved through a national dialogue. As for suggestions that this is a part of a major international conflict or that the United States and the Soviet Union want to interfere, they are either figments of press imagination or mere rumors. [passage omitted]

Libyan General People's Congress Official Arrives
JN051334 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, secretary for foreign liaison of the Libyan General People's Congress, arrived in Sanaa this afternoon on visit to our country that is scheduled to last several days. During the visit, Al-Mansur will meet with a number of officials. He was received by brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; a number of Foreign Ministry officials; the Libayn charge d'affaires; and the Libayn Arab Brotherhood Bureau staff.

'Abd al-Majid Meets George Bush, Comments

NC041923 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to Egypt will lead to strengthened ties between Egypt and the United States in all domains.

Following a meeting with Bush tonight, 'Abd al-Majid said that the session provided a good opportunity to review bilateral and international issues of interest to both countries and to exchange views on them. He added that international political and economic developments were discussed, chief among these being the Middle East issue, the Tabah problem, and the U.S. role in bringing peace to the region.

Lutfi Speaks on Ties With Arabs, PLO

JN021137 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Aug 86 pp 18-19

[Interview with Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi by *Sawt Al-Sha'b* Chief Editor Sulayman Khayrallah in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Sulayman Khayrallah] Egypt has recently started to play a distinctive Arab role. Bridges of cooperation between Cairo and most Arab capitals are increasing. Do you think the coming stage will witness Egypt's return to Arab ranks? Can the Arabs accept Egypt with what remains of Camp David?

['Ali Lutfi] As I have pointed out, Arab causes constitute our destiny and hope. Therefore, we are working painstakingly to restore the Palestinian people's rights. We will not spare any effort to end the Iraqi-Iran war, especially since fraternal Iraq is prepared for peace and negotiations. We also will not rest until Lebanon regains its cultural and economic position in the Arab world. I am pleased that ties of cooperation between us and the Arab states are expanding in various fields. This means prosperity, stability, and security for all of us. In our dealings with our Arab brothers we seek to realize joint national interests in terms of development and stability. Therefore, I expect this cooperation to increase.

While some Arab states have severed diplomatic ties with Egypt, other ties continue to exist. Arab brothers continue to visit Egypt. There are also Arab investiments. Egyptian presence is maintained in conferences held in all Arab capitals. Diplomatic ties are only a formal matter. To tell you frankly, we do not care for them because Egypt has always been and still is a basic part of the Arab nation. Its role is well known. We welcome any restoration of ties with Egypt by any Arab state, but we will not beg for any state to restore ties with us.

[Khayrallah] Do the Camp David agreements constitute a tactical step in Egyptian policy now? What will be the effect of these agreements if an armed conflict breaks out between Israel and the Arab states?

[Lutfi] The Camp David agreement was originally made for a comprehensive peace. It did not aim to impose a solution, but a settlement within the framework of a comprehensive solution. We tied the two together and we insisted we would not sign the agreement unless Israel agreed to the framework for a comprehensive solution, because we know that any separate solution with any Arab state was useless, therefore, we refused to sign a separate solution for the Palestinian problem with Israel.

Egypt welcomed King Hassan II's meeting with Peres because it could be a step on the path of peace and to a comprehensive solution. The Camp David agreements stipulated that Egypt would regain its occupied territories. Sinai was restored to Egyptian sovereignty. What is required today? [sentence as published]

Camp David is over. What has remained of Camp David? Egypt's position was aboveboard. I assure you the agreement was a call for a comprehensive solution and not for a separate solution. Egypt eventually regained its territory. That is Camp David. The Arabs rejected this and we do not commit anyone to it. We do not impose terms on any Arab state. But we say the Arab states must have a clear, unified aim and a united policy toward various problems. Nobody should resort to a one-upmanship policy. An Arab summit should be held in goodwill without this policy. The problem first and foremost is that of the Arab peple and their future.

[Khayrallah] Jordan is now working in two directions in its Arab policy: the first is clearing the Arab atmosphere and effecting solidarity to pave the way for an Arab summit and establish a unified stand and the second is entrenching the Palestinian people on their land to preserve the land and its Arab character. What is the responsibility of Arabs in regard to this policy?

[Lutfi] Egypt welcomes His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and solve Iraqi-Syrian differences. Our policy is based on supporting any Arab effort by any Arab leader to end the state of fragmentation and build a unified Arab position to ensure reaching permanent, just peace in the region. We bless his majesty's efforts and his endeavors to realize comprehensive peace and to affirm the Palestinian people's rights and entrench them on their land. His majesty's efforts to mediate between Syria and Iraq meet with allout support. All these efforts and other efforts as well are meant to realize two goals: to reach comprehensive, permanent, and just peace in the region and to end Arab differences, unify Arab ranks, and end the current Arab fragmentation.

[Khayrallah] PLO rejection of UN Resolution 242 was the cause behind the halt to political coordination between Jordan and the PLO. Any settlement of the Palestine cause and the convocation of the international conference for peace can only be achieved through Resolution 242. How does the prime minister view the way out of this impasse?

[Lutfi] The fact which cannot be ignored is that Jordan and the PLO are two basic parties to any peace process. Through its Palestinian ties, particularly in the West Bank, and in light of its geographical position with Israel, Jordan is considered a main party to the success of any negotiations. In another development, in light of the weight of its representation of Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territory, the PLO should play a role in the peace process.

Hence, it is necessary to search for various ways to regain Jordanian-Palestinian coordination. Everybody noticed the force of the impetus produced by the 11 Febaruary agreement [between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat] — an impetus which could have really moved the peace process. This shows and affirms the importance of joint action between Jordan and the PLO. We are holding a dialogue with the PLO leadership to search for a formula to resume Jordanian-Palestinian action through 242, which represents a basis for the solution. This should be within the framework of the 11 February agreement. In our view, it is time the PLO found formula for accepting 242.

We are trying to reconcile the two sides' opinions and to reach a specific formula to make the Palestinians accept Resolution 242 so as to begin negotiations and to solve the issue. The PLO should make a decision and we call on it to make it. In our talks with the PLO, we call for taking a courageous decision to reach an acceptable solution to recognize Resolution 242 and begin the talks.

[Khayrallah] Through Egypt's dealing with the U.S. policy and in light of Washington's retreats in its stands toward the Arab-Israeli conflict, can we say the United States fulfills its commitments and can the United States change its bias toward Israel? When and how can this take place?

[Lutfi] Before explaining the dimensions of U.S. policy, we, as Arabs, should face ourselves frankly. The stalemate facing the peace process is the result of the divided Arab stand which lacks harmony. Arabs are in need of a unified plan toward reactivating the issue of a comprehensive and just peace.

Since there is no alternative to negotiations to achieve a just solution, why should Arabs not reach agreement? The unity of Arab ranks is necessary because Arabs can then enter negotiations from a strong position. Only then will the United States review its calculations and conform with regional requirements to achieve a just settlement, security, and stability in the region. We should not forget that instability in the region threatens U.S. interests as well as our interests. The most important thing is for Arabs to reach agreement, because it is an inevitable starting point for serious pan-Arab action.

[Khayrallah] In Jordanian-Egyptian relations, bilateral economic cooperation assumes a strategic dimension built on the principle of neutralizing economic cooperation and keeping it away from political influences. How true is it to say that this cooperation and the progress it has made thus far constitutes a bridge for Arab cooperation and comprehenisve integration in the mutual interest of the two countries and that of the Arab nation?

[Lutfi] It is of vital importance to keep economic cooperation impervious to political influences; deep-rooted economic relations between Arab states ought not to be subject to any temporary political tension. As for our relations with sisterly Jordan, these are not based just on economic cooperation, but go beyond that to political coordination to reach a comprehenisve and just peace. Undoubtedly, Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation in economic and technical fields can serve as a model to be emulated throughout the region. [passage omitted]

[Kayrallah] There have been serious developments in the Iran-Iraq war in light of Iran's insistence on crossing into Iraqi territory, which represents a direct threat to Arab national security. Egypt has had a central role to play in supporting Iraq and in efforts to end war with Iran. What is your assessment of the Arab stand on this war in the event of Iran realizing some of its objectives in Iraq and the Gulf region and how do you view Arab responsibilities in this case?

[Lutfi] Perhaps the most obvious threats to Arabs now are the Lebanese civil war, the war between Iran and Iraq which is now 6 years old, and the dispute between Algeria and Morocco over the Sahara.

I would like to stress here that the threat to the security of the Gulf represents a threat to pan-Arab security. Only yesterday Iran issued the very grave threat of bombing cities in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. It marks the first time a direct threat has come out of Iran about hitting Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Rafsanjani said: We will hit cities like we did Karkuk and other Iraqi towns.

That would not have happened had it not been for Arab divisions and disarray and the absence of a common objective. In point of fact, we fail to see the wisdom of some Arab countries not wanting an Arab summit conference; it is a strange thing and such stands do not further Arab solidarity, common action, and dealing with challenges and dangers. The OAU holds a summit on the same date every year and manages to sort out many of the problems facing relations between its member-states. The mere get-together of kings and heads of state in this African capital or that, or even peripheral meetings, resolves numerous problems and complexities. Arabs, on the other hand, fail to meet or agree on an agenda or venue for the summit. All this is unjustified.

It is our hope Arabs will return to their senses and convene summits preceded by meetings by their foreign ministers. They should smooth over differences so our nation can deal with its problems and get rid of all sources of danger. It is for these reasons Egypt will not accept threats from anyone to the Arab nation and calls for addressing all issues in a spirit of responsibility and dialogue.

The Iranian threats to enter parts of Iraq will be a very grave matter and set a dangerous precedent. Egypt regards this as an extremely dangerous issue. If this happens and if Arab fragmentation continues, then this may recur with any other Arab country. We regard the security of the Gulf as part of the security of Egypt. We also regard the security of the Gulf as part of Arab security and consequently part of the security of Egypt. Egypt cannot solve this problem alone. The solution needs a comprehensive and unified Arab position. We are ready to adopt this position alongside the other Arab countries. If we want to preserve the freedom of the Arab territories and to defend them, then we must have a unified policy and one goal. This can only be attained through the unity of positions and rank among the Arab countries. The matter is very grave. We must be prepared now. Why wait for the complication of the situation and then try to remedy it and talk about the solution? In 1973, it was known

that Egypt and Syria were getting prepared. We used to say that we were getting ready to fight Israel, but we did not have a plan. However, during the battle the Arabs met quickly and made decisions. We must be prepared. What are we waiting for? Are we awaiting Iran's occupation, God forbid, of part of Iraq and to actually threaten the Gulf region, and then discuss what it will do? Time is not on our side as long as Arab fragmentation continues. This is against Arab interests and the future of the generations to come. [passage omitted]

[Khayrallah] The economic situation has undoubtedly been affected to a great extent by the political and economic reactions which have prevailed in the region since the eruption of the [Egyptian 1952] revolution. This constitutes a threat to the Egyptian economy. What steps have been taken to reform the economic situation and tackle Egypt's debts?

[Lutfi][passage omitted] I would like to say that our economy was making progress before the terrible and sudden plunge in oil prices in early 1986. During the past 6 months the price of an oil barrel dropped from $28 to about $8. With the drop of every dollar in the price of a barrel we lose $70 million. Our loss is thus huge. It exceeds $1.2 billion. The drop in oil prices had a direct effect on reducing the number of Egyptian laborers in the Gulf. This resulted in two main problems, that is, the Egyptian citizen who returns home puts pressure on food consumption in Egypt, and when this citizen was working in the Gulf, he would transfer his savings in hard currency to his mother country, Egypt. This new situation reduced the flow of hard currency and savings. Our economic crisis can be attributed to another reason.

Due to reasons beyond our control, such as the central security events conscripts' riots [in February], the hijacking of the Italian *Achille Lauro* vessel, the hijacking of the Egyptian plane, and the terrorist acts to which Egypt and the world are being subjected, tourism, which constitutes a source of foreign currency, fell off. [passage omitted]

Israeli Tabah Delegation Arrives in Cairo

NC050857 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Aug (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks led by General Avraham Tamir arrived in Cairo this morning. The delegation was received at Cairo airport by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of Egypt's delegation to the Tabah talks, and Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason.

Daily Critical of Yaron's Washington Appointment

NC030853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA) — *Al-Jumhuriyah* writes today that Israel, while constantly taliing about peace, is laying down a precondition for peace from which it refuses to budge; namely, it will not recognize the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on the pretext that it is a terrorist organization and sponsors terrorism. [passage omitted]

The paper notes that while Israel accuses the Palestinians and the Arabs of terrorism, it has made state terrorism a constant feature of its policy and wholeheartedly adheres to this practice. As a result, Israel's record of terrorism is so extensive that no one can fairly claim that terrorism is confined to a minority of Jewish extremists and fanatics.

As an example of Israel's terrorism, *Al-Jumhuriyah* cites the appointment of General 'Amos Yaron as attache at its embassy in Washington. The general, the paper recalls, was condemned by an Israeli commission of inquiry for his shameful involvement in the massacres that took place at the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion in 1982.

Officials, Soviet Delegation Discuss Debt Repayment

NC021258 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 2 (AFP) — A Soviet delegation here has been talking with Egyptian officials since Wednesday on how Cairo might reimburse Moscow for a five-billion- to seven-billion-dollar debt incurred under the Al-Sadat regime, sources said.

The talks at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry are led on the Soviet side by (Boris Gudin), deputy director for the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and on the Egyptian side by Mahmud Abu al-Nasr, a senior foreign affairs official.

The debt, which is estimated by analysts at between five billion and seven billion dollars although official sources refuse to put a figure on it, was incurred under former president Anwar al-Sadat.

Most of the credit went on arms purchases until the downturn in Egyptian-Soviet relations in 1974. Repayment was frozen in 1980 after Moscow condemned Cairo for the signing of the Camp David peace treaty with Israel.

Official sources said that the Soviet delegation was here as part of a Middle East tour, which would also include Saudi Arabia, like Egypt a pro-U.S. country does not currently have close ties with Moscow.

Omani Sultan's Adviser Ends Visit, Departs

NC041609 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA) — 'Umar al-Zawawi, adviser to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, left Cairo this afternoon following a 3-day visit to Egypt.

5-Year Development Plan for Occupied Territories

JN031508 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
31 Jul-1 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The following is the full text of the 5-year-development plan for the occupied Arab territories as released this month by the Ministry of Planning:

1. Scope of the problem

1.1 Demography.

At the end of 1967 the population of the occupied Arab territories was 1,034,000, distributed as follows:

West Bank	586,000
Arab Jerusalem	67,000
Gaza Strip	381,000

Natural increase of the population between 1967 and 1984 amounted to 640,000 which should have put their number at 1,674,000. However, actual population in residence in the occupied territories at the end of 1984 was only 1,010,000, implying net emigration of 664,000. This emigration was induced by various pressures, including economic pressures.

1.2 Manpower and Employment.

Evidence of economic pressures under occupation is provided by Israeli official statistics of manpower and employment. Aggregate manpower in the occupied territories was:

195,000 of which 187,000 were employed in 1970;

273,000 of which 262,000 employed in 1984.

However, of total manpower employment, the number employed in economic activities in the occupied territories themselves was 164,000 in 1970; and just about 164,000 in 1984. The balances of 23,000 in 1970 and 98,000 in 1984 were the number of Arab citizens of the occupied territories working inside Israel.

Table 1
Estimates of Required Investments for the Occupied Territories' Five-Year Programme 1986-1990
(Public Investments)

Sector	JD.million	$.million	Percentage
Agriculture	61.7	172.8	13.4
Industry	22.5	63.0	4.9
Housing	190.0	532.0	41.2
Construction	64.0	179.2	13.9
Education	78.7	220.4	17.0
Health	34.4	96.3	7.5
Social Development	10.2	28.6	2.1
Total	461.5	1,292.2	100

Table 2
Summary of Major Development Projects in the Occupied Territories
(Public Sector) (JD 000)

First: Agricultural Sector	Estimates
A. Institutional Structure	
1. Establishing Agricultural Guidance Units in the West Bank and Gaza	53.4
2. Establishing Agricultural Cooperatives	6,000.0
3. Capitalisation of Agricultural Credit Bank or Fund	5,000.0
4. Offices and Personnel	45.6
5. Support for Agricultural Research	700.0
6. Establishing a Marketing Company	10,000.0
Sub-Total	21,799.0
B. Productive Projects	Estimates
1. Land Reclamation	9,000.0
2. Agricultural Service (Roads, Ploughing, etc.)	1,580.0
3. Artesian Wells & Irrigation Systems	2,100.0
4. Development of Nurseries	400.0
5. Development of Livestock	9.140.0
6. Construction	3,500.0
7. Agricultural Industries	7.500.0
8. Machinery and Equipment	1,900.0
9. Operational Expenses	4,775.0
Sub-Total	39,895.0
Total (A B)	61,694.0
Second: Industrial Sector	**Estimates**
1. Industrial Credit Fund or Bank	6,000.0
2. Training Centres	3,500.0
3. Supervision and Follow-up Units, Surveys and Research	2,750.0
4. Industrial Towns	10.250.0
Total	22,500.0
Third: Housing Sector	
1. Urgent Housing Needs	72.000.0
2. Housing Loans and Credits	118,000.0
Total	190,000.0
Fourth: Non-Housing Construction	
1. Public Utilities	64,000.0
Total	64,000.0
Fifth: Education	Estimates
1. Open University	5,000.0
2. Kindergartens	3,360.0
3. Teachers' Support Fund	24,900.0
4. Buildings and Utilities	3,112.0
5. Private Schools Financial Support	2,500.0
6. Vocational Education	8,000.0
7. Community Colleges Support	5,000.0
8. Universities	25,000.0
9. Administration, Supervision and Research	1,825.0
Total	78,697.0
Sixth: Health	
1. New Hospitals	25,000.0
2. Hospitals Maintenance	3,058.0
3. New Equipment and Laboratories	3,281.0
4. Rural Health Centres	2,325.0
5. Technical Training for Physicians, Nurses and Technicians	736.0
Total	34,400.0

Seventh: Social Development	Estimates
1. Social Care Centres	3,924.0
2. Assistance for Voluntary Societies	3,000.0
3. Assistance for the Poor	3,000.0
4. Social Research Centre	250.0
Total	10,174.0
Grand Total	461,465.0

The inescapable conclusion is that any economic development that might have taken place in the occupied territories over 14 years did not result in any perceptible increase in job opportunities, and that the increase in manpower over the years was forced either to emigrate or work for Israeli activities.

1.3 Output and growth

The virtual arrest of economic growth in the occupied territories is also shown by relating GDP of the West Bank to that of the East Bank of Jordan as it was before the occupation (1965) and after the occupation (1984):

Year	East Bank	West Bank	GDP Total	Percent of Total
1965	JD 95m.	55m.	150m.	27 per cent
1984	JD 1,319m.	330m.	1,649m.	20 per cent

On per capita basis, comparison of GDP in the three areas was as follows:

	JD	Percentage
East Bank	495	100
West Bank	361	73
Gaza Strip	204	41

It should be noted that before 1967 per capita income did not differ to any significant extent between the two banks. If anything, it is believed to have been somewhat higher in the West Bank.

Recent figures of GDP growth for the 1981-1984 period give the following overall annual averages

West bank 2.4 per cent, i.e. 0.0 per cent per capita [figure as published]

Gaza Strip 1.1 per cent, i.e. 3.9 per cent per capital

2. Objectives and investment criteria

2.1 The broad objectives of development efforts in the occupied territories, are the following:

I. Limiting the emigration of the population, especially permanent emigration, while also minimising the temporary emigration motivated by work or study needs.
II. Blunting the pressures and incentives that prompt Arab labour to seek employment in Israeli activities.
III. Upgrading the quality of Arab manpower, fortifying its national and civic consciousness, and equipping it with a wide spectrum of skills and capabilities at all levels.

2.2 Consistent with these objectives, the following are the criteria that should apply in determining the priorities of economic action and the selection of projects and activities.

I. Effects on job opportunities and durability of employment.
II. Effects on the nexus between the people and the land, e.g. the citizen and the house, the farmer and the land, the workers and the workshop, the student and the institute, the physician and the clinic etc.
III. Effects on citizens' resilience and resistance to the pressures and strains exerted by the occupation.
IV. Effects on the Arab village and rural life and their attraction as places of work and raising families in competition with urban life and opportunities.

3. Economic aggregates and capital requirements

3.1 Manpower projections.

The minimum expected increase in manpower over the 1986-1990 period is about 60,000; i.e. at the rate of 12,000 a year. This corresponds to a minimum rate of increase in population of only 2 per cent but combined with a modest expected increase in the rate of participation in economic activity by population of working age.

The overall cost of investment leading to the creation of one job opportunity in the occupied territories is estimated to be $16,000 as a minimum. Accordingly, the investible resources required to secure productive employment of the projected increase in manpower in the next five years, not to mention the re-employment in Arab economic activities of workers losing their jobs in Israel and/or in neighbouring Arab countries, may be estimated at a minimum of $960 million for the five years, or close to $200 million a year.

3.2 Resources gap projections

Another approach to estimating external capital assistance required for the occupied territories is through the analysis and projection of the resources gap between projected domestic savings and aggregate investment or between projected foreign exchange earning and import requirements. The gap in 1984, which was a depressed year was about $935 million. This gap was financed as follows:

	$ million
Earnings of citizens working in Israel	224
Remittances of citizens working in Arab countries	247
Foreign loans and grants	464
Total	935

It is concluded that foreign assistance of about $450 million and remittances from abroad of about $250 million will be required to keep matters at the far from satisfactory status quo. It is to be recalled that in 1984 some significant official development assistance of about $40 million was still being provided by Arab countries. In view of the economic recession in the region, such amounts will not be forthcoming. For similar reasons, remittances of workers in these countries are expected to be sharply reduced to possibly 50 per cent of their 1984 level. Accordingly, about $165 million need to be found just to offset the expected curtailment of these resources. To make an impact on development of the occupied territories, a study of the various sectors outlined below shows the need for about JD 462 million ($1,292

million) to be provided in the form of external financial assistance in the next five years.

4. Human Resource Development

As the physical resources available in the occupied territories are extremely meagre, it is imperative that development of the country should depend first and foremost on the human resources-base in patterns not dissimilar from those that proved successful in natural-resource deficient countries of the Far East. At the same time, manpower development, through education and training, should be based on an educational doctrine that takes into full account the socio-political environment associated with the occupation. One central characteristic of this environment that is of decisive importance as far as economic and development activities are concerned, is the absence of a public sector and public institutions favourable to the promotion of those activities. Worse; to the extent that the public sector, namely the military government concerns itself with those activities, it is actively doing so to influence them in directions contradicting the basic and long-term interests of the Arab community.

Hence, the relevant educational doctrine is the one that prepares manpower to function independently from support by the public sector or private institutions, virtually in a free enterprise highly competitive situation. Conventional liberal art and science secondary school certificate and matriculation to university appears highly unsuitable. Elementary and secondary education should shift emphasis to vocational and technical education, albeit with contents that include a spectrum of skills and civic briefings that is conducive to high mobility of the skilled workers across different vocational school should not overconcentrate on agronomy and animal husbandry but should include accountancy and elements of finance (to enable intelligent handling of business on the farm) as well as some mechanical skills (to enable intelligent handling of farm tools and equipment). [sentence as published]

With this approach the Development Programme envisages a massive effort to influence the quality of education not only through building new vocational and specialised schools, but also through a broad effort to upgrade existing schools and improve the qualification and training of teachers. The cost of this programme over five years is about JD 79 million (equivalent to about $221 million), of which the teachers' support fund amounts to JD 25 million ($70 million).

5. Agriculture

The Agricultural Sector has been hardest hit by the Israeli occupation's policies and practices, particularly in the areas of:

1. Land expropriation, which through various means and excuses diverted 1.2 million dunums of privately owned Arab agricultural land (not to mention land expropriated on account of being state domain) for Israeli settlement or other purposes, while also preventing any expansion in the extent of Arab land available for agriculture.

2. Control of water resources and their diversion to Israeli settlements and other purposes while restricting the water supply to Arab agriculture, and forcibly restricting such supply to its 1967 level.

3. Competition from Israeli agriculture, employing techniques aimed at undermining Arab production, such as dumping Israeli produce while not allowing Arab produce into the Israeli market.

As in the case of the industrial and the housing and construction sectors, the development of agriculture requires four sets of measures. These are:

1. Procedural and administrative: These include introducing policies and measures to facilitate the marketing of produce in the East Bank and the neighbouring Arab markets, and encouraging the growth and development of agro-industries.

2. Institutional and organizational: These include encouraging and supporting agricultural cooperatives, establishing an agricultural guidance/training apparatus, introducing new techniques and technologies, especially the creation of a marketing company.

3. Financial and investment: These include the creation of an agricultural credit bank or revolving fund, and other forms of financial support.

4. Infratructural: These are tied to the overall development of infrastructure in the rural areas including improvement of roads and transportation facilities, public utilities and health community development schemes.

The cost of envisaged investments in this sector amount to JD 62 million ($174 million).

6. Industry

Industry's share of GDP declined under occupation to 7 per cent in the West Bank and 12 per cent in Gaza. The total number of industrial establishments also dropped from its 1967 level. Meanwhile, the occupied territories continue to be open domain to Israeli dumping and monopolistic practices. Israel's sales in the captive markets of the West Bank and Gaza, estimated in 1984 at $320 million, constitute 10.6 per cent of its total exports, and 32 per cent of imports to the occupied territories. Industrial products constitute 48 per cent of such sales.

Development of the industrial sector is envisaged to rest primarily on private initiative supported by A) quality manpower output of the educational and training system; and B) institutional and administrative measures to remove marketing constraints and provide financial incentives. The objective of such support is to enable citizens of the occupied territories to progressively acquire the capabilities and mobilise the skills to perform the following:

I. Build their dwellings and manufacture the building materials and tools required for building.

II. Increase the value added to agricultural produce by the creation and upgrading of agro-industries.

III. Create/expand manufacturing capabilities in the export industries. Immediate potential appears in A) agro-industrial products, B) tourist-oriented handicraft products; and C) industries characterised by high intensity in skilled labour and high technology, e.g. engineering design; computer systems design and software production.

IV. Undertake the technical services associated with construction and equipment installation, maintenance and repair.

V. Manufacture spare parts, complex components, tools and machine tools associated with each industrialisation level that the country attains.

Institutional and administrative measures include:

—Relaxation of restrictions on licensing of industries in the occupied territories and on admission of industrial products produced by the licensed industries. Only the restriction on industries using Israeli produced equipment and materials should remain.

—Creation and support of institutions servicing the industrial sector with management consulting, feasibility and market studies, quality and specifications control, etc.

—Provision of intermediate and long-term credit through a specialised institution.

The investment allocation for the sector is estimated at about JD 23 million ($64 million).

7. Housing and construction

The housing and construction sector should perform a pivotal role in achieving the programme objectives. Improvement of the quality of life through better housing would help to reduce the pressures on people to migrate. At the same time the achievement of satisfactory levels of employment requires the maintenance of a high and steady level of building and construction activity.

A review of housing activity since occupation shows that whereas the building of dwellings was progressing at quite a high rate between 1967 and 1976, it completely levelled off, if not actually declined between 1976 and 1984. Thus, the number of housing units built annually were in the neighbourhood of one thousand or less before 1970, they increased at a very fast rate up to a peak of 8,165 units in 1976, but declined afterwards to 5,620 units in 1984.

Projections of housing requirements to meet the needs of new families as well as the replacement of dilapidated dwellings show that a minimum of 8,500 housing units need to be constructed annually over the next five years. It is projected that a large part of this demand will be met by autonomous private investment, and a part will have to be induced and supported by external funding. The proportion that will depend on external support constitutes 35 to 40 per cent of the total, and is estimated to cost about JD 190 million ($532 million) over the five years. Assistance to non-residential construction in various sectors is estimated at JD 64 million ($179 million).

8. Health and social services

Health services in the occupied territories are sub-standard in quality and generally limited to the urban centres. The numbers of hospitals, hospital beds, clinics, laboratories and specialised support services are all vastly inadequate. The available equipment generally-predates 1967 and is sometimes operated by unskilled technicians. There is a general lack of higher specialisation as such qualified physicians tend to emigrate. The areas of public and preventive health and mother and child care also suffer similar limitations.

The development effort aims at providing imporved public health standards and better health and medical services through three main means:

1. Introducing a public health care programme.

2. Establishing new hospitals, clinics, rural health care units, and providing new equipment and laboratories for existing insitutions.

3. Manpower development through the training of medical and para-medical personnel.

In the social development area, the programme aims at raising the levels of social consciousness and modifying the conditions and behavioural patterns that limits community development whether on the human or material levels.

The Five Year Programme allocates JD 34.4 million ($96.3 million) to health services, and JD 10.2 million ($28.6 million) to other social services.

Official Cited on Plan

JN041841 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Fu'ad Na'im report from Amman]

[Text] Details of the development plan for the occupied territory were officially revealed in Amman today. The plan aims to invest approximately $1.3 billion in development projects for the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the next 5 years. The plan, which constitutes the first integrated Jordanian project to enhance the occupied territory's development plans since 1967, is aimed at realizing the following three aims:

1. Limiting the emigration of the inhabitants of the occupied territory.

2. Reducing pressure on Arab workers to work in Israel.
3. Improving the quality of labor in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and strengthening national affiliation.

The Jordanian Government intends to create 20,000 job opportunities in the occupied territory over the next 5 years, which will contribute toward stemming emigration. About 654,000 West Bank and Gaza residents emigrated between 1967 and 1984. The Jordanian plan will contribute to stopping Arab workers from earning their living in Israel, where 92,000 workers, more than one-third of the West Bank and Gaza Strip labor force, are earning their living.

A senior Jordanian official said Jordan will convene an international conference in Amman next November in which the majorindustrialized states will participate to discuss ways to finance the development plan for the occupied territory.

Observers believe this plan will strengthen Jordanian influence in the occupied territory. However, the same Jordanian offical answered a question by saying the PLO has not objected to the plan and was told about parts of it before Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue was halted.

Dudin Meets W. Bank Figures; Frayj Interviewed
JN030857 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
3 Aug 86 p 3

[By Rana Sabbagh]

[Text] Amman — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Saturday met with five West Bank leaders for discussions on projects included in Jordan's $1.3 billion five-year development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip and on the general situation in the occupied territories.

During separate meetings with Mayor of Bethlehem Ilyas Frayj, deposed Mayor of Gaza Rashad al-Shawwa and deputies from the West Bank constituencies of Hebron, Jenin and Ramallah, Hafiz 'Abd al-Nabi, Fayyad Jarrar and Musa Abu Ghawsh, respectively, Mr. Dudin reviewed affairs related to municipalities in the occupied territories as well as means of strengthening the people's steadfastness there, the *Jordanian News Agency, Petra*, reported.

The meeting between Messrs Dudin and Shawwa focused on priorities given to Gaza in the five-year development programme and possible ways to ease the economic difficulties of Gazans.

In his meeting with Dr. Abu Ghawsh, Mr. Dudin discussed needs of citizens living in Ramallah and means to boslter the people's steadfastness against the Israeli occupation measures. With Mr. 'Abd al-Nabi and Mr. Jarrar, the minister touched on possibilities of establishing a hospital in Hebron and the needs of the constituencies of Jenin and Hebron.

On his meetings with Mr. Dudin, Mr. Frayj said that talks focused on development projects planned for the Bethlehem district over the coming five years.

In an interview with the *Jordan Times*, Mr. Frayj said that the socio-economic development priorities for Bethlehem are; sewerage (JD 3 million), a bus station and terminal (JD 3 million), two schools (JD 1 million), a sports stadium (JD 600,000) and a children's park (JD 400,000), apart from important housing projects.

Mr. Frayj, however, cautioned against raising the expectations of West Bankers and Gazans over projects to be included in the five-year development plan since he said that financing for the programmes has not yet been fully secured.

The U.S. has officially announced it will give the West Bank $4.5 million in assistance this year and Mr. Frayj said "to date, I am sure of some $26 million, including the $ 4.5 million."

"We should not build castles in the air," Mr. Frayj said, echoing another statement made last month by Minister of Planning Tahir Kan'an who said: "We should not make promises we cannot keep" and "we should not make commitments we cannot maintain." Dr. Kan'an made his statements during a press briefing on the development plan and he said that the West Bank needs about JD 80 million in assistance each year and he indicated that the plan envisages yearly spending of JD 50 million to JD 80 million.

However, Mr. Frayj went on to say that he felt Jordan was committed to helping Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza through implementing the plan and that he believed Jordan would be able to raise sufficient funds for the programme. "Jordan would not have announced the plan if it did not have this commitment or if the funds could not be found," he said.

Mr. Frayj, who has been serving as mayor of Bethlehem since 1972, said the West Bank and Gaza Strip will be implementing their five-year development programmes as soon as "money is made available."

The five-year development plan for the occupied territories is the first-ever comprehensive socio-economic plan Jordan has drawn up in the post-occupation years and the bulk of finances needed will be channelled to the area through the Kingdom. Jordan has spent JD 162 million on West Bank development projects since 1979.

Mr. Frayj emphasised the importance of West Bank mayors' efforts in rallying financial support to fund the plan, together with Jordan, and said: "We should put our hands in Jordan's hand to get backing from all sides. The more support and revenues we get, the more the West Bank and Gaza will gain from the five-year development plan," Mr. Frayj said and he appealed to all Arab states to take part in financing the scheme.

"It is unfair for Jordan to be alone in raising funds for the occupied territories' development plan and I believe that other Arab states can easily participate to cover the plan's total expenses," he added. He indicated that the development plan has gained unanimous support and has been welcomed by Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Frayj categorically refused to link Mr. Dudin's meetings with West Bank mayors and deputies and any possible new Jordanian political moves regarding the West Bank.

"There are no new political arrangements and West Bank leaders have to meet with Jordanian officials every now and then to get first-hand information on recent developments," said Mr. Frayj, who arrived here Friday.

Mr. Frayj said that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco last week and the meeting between Mr. Peres' and King Hassan II of Morocco was not a failure. "The outcome of the visit will become evident sometime during this year," Mr. Frayj speculated rufusing to elaborate except to praise Morocco for challenging Israel "to make a move."

Mr. Frayj called on Jordan and the PLO to resume coordination on peace efforts saying he believed that "the PLO should accept U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and that any Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations with Israel should be based on these two resolutions and on the principle of land for peace." He also stressed the importance of the proposed international peace conference on the Mideast conflict with the participation of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

"Although the PLO remains the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians, this does not mean that West Bankers and Gazans have to freeze their minds and not criticise the organisation for any move it makes," Mr. Frayj said.

Dudin Meets Nabulus Deputy, UNRWA Official

JN031932 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of occupied lands affairs today discussed development needs for the occupied West Bank city of Nabulus with the city's deputy, Mr Tahsin al-Faris. Mr Dudin later met the manager of UNRWA services for talks on cooperation between the government and the UN agency. The minister stressed the need for study and regular services by UNRWA for the refugees.

King Receives Iraqi Higher Education Minister

JN041431 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1414 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, 4 Aug (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn received Iraqi Higher Education and Scientific Research Minister Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. Higher Education Minister Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Minister Makes Statement, Departs

JN041554 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, 4 Aug (PETRA) — Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, Iraqi higher education and scientific research minister and the accompanying delegation left Amman this afternoon following a 3-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit the minister met with a number of senior officials and signed a program for bilateral cultural and scientific cooperation.

In a press statement before leaving, 'Abd al-Wahhab hailed the message sent by His Majesty King Husayn to his brother His Excellency President Saddam Husayn dealing with the four points [as received] to achieve peace between Iraq and Iran. He praised his majesty's stands toward Arab causes and his support for Iraq in its war with Iran. He said he is carrying his majesty's greetings to his brother His Excellency President Saddam Husayn.

The minister described his meetings with Jordanian officials as positive and fruitful and serving the interest of the two fraternal countries.

Seeing him off were Higher Education Minister Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad, the Iraqi ambassador in Amman, and a number of senior Higher Education Ministry officials.

King Receives Canary Islands Prime Minister

JN041452 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, 4 Aug (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn received Canary Islands Prime Minister Jeronimo Acevedo Saavedra at the Royal Hashemite Court today. Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the Jordanian ambassador to Spain, and the Spanish ambassador to Jordan.

PLO: Israel Considers ID Cards for Jordanian Deputies

JN011846 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The Zionist occupation authorities in the West Bank are currently studying the possibility of granting West Bank Palestinian members of the Jordanian Parliament who reside in Jordan identity cards, giving them the right to permanently stay in the West Bank. Informed West Bank sources said that this step has been discussed with the Jordanian regime's authorities to strengthen Jordanian influence in the region against our Palestinian masses who support the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

AL-RA'Y: U.S. Policy Moving in 'Vicious Circle'
JN020821 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Aug 86
pp 1, 29

[Editorial: "Moving in a Vicious Circle"]

[Text] Long years have been wasted on the so-called exploration of the path to peace in our region while in the world there is near consensus that an international conference can open the door to peace. Long years have also been wasted on pressuring Jordan to relinquish its pan-Arab stand to which it adheres — a stand represented by adhering to an international conference as the right path toward a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

It is no secret to say U.S. efforts were exerted and are being exerted to make Jordan enter into direct negotiations with Israel. Jordan remained steadfast, is still so, and will continue to be so in the face of U.S. persistence. This is because Jordan believes direct negotiations and partial solutions cannot lead to peace. It also no secret to say this persistence does not represent an effort toward achieving peace and that this peristence does not mean U.S. policy has played its role toward the region. Washington rejects an international conference on which all Arabs agree. Washington is asking Jordan to enter into direct negotiations which are rejected by Jordan itself as well as by the Arabs. Thus, the U.S. role is not more than a rejection of what is accepted by Arabs and the world and an adoption of what is rejected by Arabs. This is just moving in a vicious circle.

Exploring the path to peace should not be represented by repeating persistence and moving in this circle. Exploring the path should begin with moving out of the circle and by dealing with the issue of peace in the region realistically, seeing that resisting an international conference will not make the Arabs relinquish what they are commited to nor will it make any Arab party accept bilateral negotiations or separate solutions. This is in addition tothe fact that an international conference will not harm U.S. interests in the region. What really harms U.S. interests in the region are the delay in its convocation and keeping the region in the state of no war and no peace which threatens the region with dangers which cannot be controlled.

U.S. policy is called upon to understand the basic fact that the region does not accept any foreign hegemony and that resisting an international conference will not allow the U.S. umbrella to impose its hegemony over the region. [sentence as published] Washington must realize another fact, that Israel is not the party that can protect U.S. interests in the region. A fair U.S. policy toward Arabs and a just and comprehensive peace which will return rights to their owners are two basic factors which can protect those interests as long as they are legitimate and honest.

Karami on Suburb Security Plan 4 August

NC041325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents, following the weekly meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee held under his chairmanship on 4 August — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Coordination Committee discussed the events of the past few days, particularly the president's speech on Army Day. The committee also discussed my remarks about the slogans contained in the speech. I am still waiting for the Ministerial Committee to meet so that we may adopt a final, collective position on the speech.

We also studied the security plan for the southern suburb. I spoke about this plan last week and said that the area would be divided into three circles. The first is the Al-Murayjah-Burj al-Barajinah-al-Ghubayrah circle, which will be the responsibility of Major 'Ali al-Khansa. The second is the Al-Awza'i-Airport line-Shtalia-Sports Stadium circle, which will be the responsibility of Major Mustafa Nasrallah. The third circle includes the remaining combat lines up to the Airport Road, which will be the responsibility of the 6th Brigade forces in the area. It has been decided that this plan will begin to take effect at 1600 today. The point of assembly will be the Henry Shihab barracks from where the forces will start out.

We also broached the question of the Chamber of Deputies and this morning's scheduled meeting of committee chairmen. Sniper fire precluded this meeting. Is a special Chamber session and the closing of the chamber at the same time what we should expect? What we should aspire to? If this is how it is going to be right off, then we will confront many difficulties and obstacles precluding discussion of the president's speech and the country's salvation.

[Question] Setting aside your comments on the contents of the president's speech, a position on which will be declared after the Ministerial Committee meeting tomorrow, are you still optimistic about a possible end to the political stagnation, considering developments in the aftermath of the speech?

[Karami] We go back to the proverbs: Do not count your chickens before they are hatched. We want to prove that we were never the cause of the boycott, the call for collective resignation, and other proposals prompted by political developments and what we had to face during our work in the government. Therefore, every time the public sees a ray of hope, we must exploit the opportunity to deliver this country and these people from their sufferings.

[Question] How do you interpret the series of explosions in both West and East Beirut? These blasts have assumed a new form — explosive devices — in the eastern area.

[Karami] My interpretation conveys the huge grief of the Lebanese in both the eastern and western areas. This is a truly criminal, savage, and barbaric phenomenon which none of us can justify in any way other than the fact that there is an enemy or enemies lying in wait for us. I do not know the secret of these recurring explosions in the eastern area. I do not want to go into details but I attribute all that is happening to our country's historical enemy, which tries to exploit all these phenomena to serve its partitionist plan.

Force Enters Beirut Suburb

NC041430 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The staff of the operations room in the Henry Shihab barracks has reported that the security force proceeded to the southern suburb a short while ago to implement the security plan approved this morning by the West Beirut Coordination Committee.

The composition of the 850-man unit is as follows: A 6th Brigade battalion consisting of 500 soldiers; 150 members of the internal security forces, including personnel drawn from police stations in the area; and 200 Syrian observers. The force will deploy patrols in the southern suburb, but not along the combat lines or in Hayy al-Karamah.

Plan 'Successfully' Implemented

NC041828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The security plan for the southern suburb was implemented this afternoon, and there have been no obstacles or difficulties worth mentioning. It was successfully put into effect in accordance with the schedule prepared by the Security Coordination Committee.

The security force has taken up positions in Ghubayrah, Harat Hurayk, Burj al-Barajinah, Al-Murayjah, the Shatila Circle, and on the Airport Road. Additional roadblocks were established as mechanized units patrolled the neighborhoods and areas included in the plan.

Shi'ite Leader Discusses Islamic Rule, Hostages

PM011859 Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 28 Jul-2 Aug 26, 27

[Interview with Sadiq al-Musawi, leader of the Islamic Movement organization, by *Al-Nahar al-'Arabi Wa al-Duwali* correspondent; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [introductory passage omitted] Question: You were among the first to call for the establishment of an Islamic republic in Lebanon. Do you find that 2 years since this call the Lebanese situation is likely to respond to it?
Answer: Oh my Lord expand me my breast, ease my task for me, and remove the impediment from my speech so they may understand what I say. [Koranic verse]

First, I must make it clear that our demand for the establishment of Islamic rule and then an Islamic republic in Lebanon was

launched in 1977. The call stems from the core of our Islamic creed whose ties will loosen one after the other if no Islamic rule exists in order to ensure the application of Islamic Shari'ah and commitment to the rules of the Almighty God. [passage omitted]

Until recently most people imagined that the Islamic community in Lebanon could survive even in the absence of a rule committed to Islamic tenets. But through our continous contact with people, consultations with ulemas, and prolonged debate almost everybody has come to believe in the need to propose the establishment of an Islamic republic in Lebanon. For example, until about a year ago some people believed that proposing the idea of an Islamic republic would be harmful to the Islamic march in Lebanon and in the area. It would be meet with categorical Western rejection. Therefore, efforts were being made to prevent the circle of those demanding the establishment of an Islamic republic from expanding within the Islamic community. But today these very same people admit that if the Islamic current in Lebanon does not propose an Islamic republic project what else can it propose? Thus our call which initially was weak is now gaining strength. The situation today is very good and reassuring. [passage omitted]

On the other hand we would like to tell the Christian communities that the Muslims are certainly the majority in this country and so it is logical that they should have the right to administer the country's affairs. In all the progressive countries committed to democracy we find that the side that gets 50.1 percent of the people's votes wins and the side that has 49.9 percent of the votes voluntarily submits to the winner. The Muslims in Lebanon are definitely more than 50.1 percent of the total Lebanese people. Why then all this clamor against them when they demand the establishment of an Islamic republic in Lebanon? [passage omitted]

Question: The kidnapping incidents that occurred this year and which involved many Christians in West Beirut are blamed on the advocates of establishing an Islamic rule.
Answer: It is common knowledge that leaders of Zionist gangs, when faced with the lack of enthusiasm among Jews in Islamic countries to immigrate to the occupied territory, resorted to blowing up Jewish places and houses in those Islamic countries, holding Islamic officials responsible for these actions. Thus they have convinced them that there is no security for them except in the Zionist entity. I do not rule out the possibility of the militia leaders in the non-Islamic areas being the ones behind many of these incidents and are blaming the Muslims for them. The conclusion they want to be reached is that there is no safety for Christians except in the areas under their control. [passage omitted]

Question: What will be the status of Christians in the process of political decisionmaking? Indeed what will the position be of the other communities that do not share you your views?
Answer: I have often asserted that our demand for the establishment of an Islamic republic in Lebanon in no way means that we want to abolish the Christian presence or even the Maronite presence in Lebanon. But it is the natural right for the Islamic majority to demand it. Did you hear of the Islamic communities in France or Britain, for example, calling for the establishment of an Islamic republic, bearing in mind that rule is at the heart of Islam? Despite the many harassments, these communities never uttered a word to this effect in view of the fact that they are a minority. As for the Muslims here, being the majority, it is illogical that they would abandon their Islamic and logical right to rule.

As for the position of Christians in the event of an Islamic republic being established in Lebanon, it will be better than the position of Muslims under the present Maronite regime.

Question: What is your attitude toward the security plan in West Beirut?
Answer: Human life is precious. If one wants to sacrifice oneself it should be for a very lofty cause. Therefore, we are against fighting for no purpose because fighting that goes on for years without making any progress on the ground is rejected. But at the same time we find that more often than not those who propose solutions are the ones that cause the fighting to begin with. They are the very same people who demand a cease-fire after many people have lost their lives and great damage has been done. We cannot find a single element among those who have been involved in the battles that is capbale of curbing the warring parties. Therefore, despite our desire that this senseless war should stop, we cannot, in view of scores of previous experiments, be very optimistic.

Question: There is no doubt that Damascus is acting on the basis of the tripartite agreement [among the Islamic sides] in implementing a Lebanese solution which does not agree with the slogan of establishing an Islamic rule. How do you reconcile your slogan with the Syrian line in Lebanon?
Answer: Everybody agrees that it is the Lebanese people who should decide the solution to their problems. There is no doubt that the present crisis concerns the form of the future Lebanese regime. And because the majority of the people are Muslim they demand the establishment of an Islamic republic in Lebanon. I believe that all those who seek the real interest of Lebanon and its people will not try to prevent the Lebanese from resolving their crisis and ending their serious predicament.

Question: What is the relationship between the Islamic Movement and [Shi'ite spiritual leader] Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah?
Answer: We highly appreciate all the key figures, foremost among whom are the ulemas who sponsor the proposed Islamic republic in Lebanon. When we see a religious scholar supporting the proposed Islamic republic in Lebanon, I, and all the brothers and all the committed Muslims in Lebanon would go and kiss his hand with all pride. I believe that His Eminence Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah today is not opposed to the idea of an Islamic republic in Lebanon.

Question: Are you in favor of implementing Resolution 425 in the south?
Answer: All the international institutions are manipulated by the great powers. They all, of course, stand with Israel. Therefore, no one opposed to Israel can hope for any good to come from any international institution. The hopes are now pinned on those among the Muslims who love to sacrifice themselves, who have forced the U.S., French, British, and Italian fleets to retreat, and who forced the Zionists to recoil. They will, God the

Almighty willing, continue the march. All talk about the possibility of Israel withdrawing under international pressure is falsehood aimed at weakening the struggling Muslims. [passage omitted]

Question: What about the rumors that a big blow is going to be dealt to terror in Lebanon. Who in your view is meant by terrorists?
Answer: [Passage omitted.] There is no clear meaning for the word "terror" but the United States and the West are today trying to "attach" this word to those demanding freedom in the world, particularly the Muslim revolutionaries. However, whether they call us terrorists or not our march will not stop. We are not expecting a commendation from them; in fact, their accusations against us that we are terrorists are a commendation. We tell the Americans and the West: If you are strong, why did you hurriedly run away from 3 Muslims who love martyrdom? We would like to remind them of the Arab proverb that says: "Only a madman would try once again a man who has already been tried." Therefore, if the Americans and the West one day should decide on a quick death, let them please come, for those who love martyrdom will be waiting for them. But we would like to impress upon them that they should carry their own coffins with them so that the scattered bodies will not be lying about for too long.

Question: Several foreign diplomats have been kidnapped and some of them are still detained. How does Mr Sadiq understand their kidnapping and in what context does he put them. Do you expect an early release of the hostages? Incidentally, who has released the French hostages?
Answer: As a matter of principle we do not support kidnapping, whether the kidnapping of foreigners or of innocent Muslims and Christians. But this does not mean that we should unleash our anger against those who might have been forced to carry out the kidnapping. When the big powers play havoc with the destiny of the Islamic people, and when the militia that claim to be Christian and democratic kidnap thousands of innocent Muslims, the wronged ones will resort to any means in an attempt to bring pressure on the wrongdoers. We would like to stress once again that we do not support kidnapping, but we cannot tell the kinsfolk of the people kidnapped by the [Lebanese] "Forces" forget about your children, God is forgiving. Nor can we ask the ones oppressed by the big colonialist powers not to make any move because they do not possess destructive nuclear arsenals to counter similar arsenals in those countries. I believe that today there is reciprocal kidnapping between the Islamic peoples and the citizens of the colonialist countries. Just as the Western governments are in a hurry for the release of their hostages, the peoples too are in a hurry to free themselves from the captivity of the big powers. Just as freedom is demanded for a handful of Europeans, it is also demanded for the millions of Muslims. If the denial of freedom for the citizens of Western countries is rejected, then the denial of the freedom of entire peoples is rejected as well. I believe that the French hostages have been released because it has been established that France has changed its policy toward the Islamic revolution. If Britain and the United States rectify their attitude toward the Islamic revolution, the freedom of their citizens will be restored to them in the shortest time.

AL-BAYAN Interviews Fadlallah on Security, Hostages

JN030933 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 1 Aug 86 p 13

[Interview with Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, "spiritual guide of the Islamic fundamentalist parties in Lebanon" by Muwafaq Madani in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Madani] In your opinion, what repercussions has the Peres meeting with King Hassan II had on developments in the Lebanese arena?
[Fadlallah] We are studying the background of this meeting. We can observe more than one move behind closed doors in the Arab arena and more than one operation to confuse cards in the Palestinian and international arenas. All this implies that something is taking place through the U.S. political line which seeks to extricate itself from the dilemma it is experiencing after it had failed in becoming a factor for a speedy settlement while insisting on its commitment to Israeli stands. Therefore, the purpose is to save the U.S. and Israeli policy by seeking an outlet for the United States through which it can maintain its stand of support for Israel. [passage omitted]

The meeting is a step to end the deadlock. It is only natural that the arena in which moves can take place is the Lebanese arena. We have become used to having this arena serve asa testing place for all solutions. Therefore, we believe that the meeting will have negative impact on the Lebanese state of affairs. How will this take place? How will the cards be confused? Will it affect southern Lebanon and Beirut? This is what we will be monitoring through the events that will take place in the coming days.

[Madani] Then you expect negative impacts on the Lebanese arena and the ending of the deadlock?
[Fadlallah] In my first remark, I said that the Lebanese arena is the arena that is allowed to become ignited in the region as there is no other arena in the region where political conflicts can freely move in such a manner as they do in Lebanon.

[Madani] But why should this have an impact on Lebanon?
[Fadlallah] Because Lebanon is the country where all the parties to the conflict are present. It is the place where the parties define their stands toward the causes in this region. [passage omitted]

[Madani] The security plan is now at the threshold of the southern suburb in Beirut. It must extend to the suburb to become complete. What is your opinion about this?
[Fadlallah] It is natural that when factors of security are implemented in and around any area, postive things can be achieved. However, we still believe that the suburb is a breach in the security wall because the nature of this suburb conflicts with security. I believe everybody in the suburb welcomes security which prevents the transformation of weapons into an instrument for commiting crimes. But when I say that the suburb constitutes a breach in security, I refer to the contact lines which continue to be mobile in view of political developments which may undermine any security plan when guns and rockets are fired here and there. Therefore, the issue is not one of preparing soldiers who stand on crossroads to prevent people from carrying arms. The issue is that of a political state of affairs between East and West Beirut. All this affects the suburb and the other side. [passage omitted]

[Madani] Security will not prevail in the Palestinian camps if it does not prevail in the suburb. There is also another matter, that of the charges that the hostages are in the suburb. That is why there was the formulation of a security plan for the suburb. How do you view this?
[Fadallah] When we think in this manner about comprehensive security which has no breaches in it, we have to think that security in Beirut will not prevail unless security prevails on the mountain, the south, and in East Beirut. [passage omitted]

We do not object to the existence of a security plan for the suburb under which the people will live a more secure life. However, we are doubtful about the feasibility and the possibility of such a plan. As for the hostages, it is not a question of a security plan but rather discovering where they are. We would like to end the hostages issue for humanitarian reasons and because it complicates the political state of affairs. So far, no one knows where the hostages are being held. Are they in the suburb, Al-Biqa', or in the south? No one knows where they are. Thus, the question is merely one of conjectures. [passage omitted]

[Madani] Some say that Hizballah has reservations on the security plan while Amal Movement supports it. Is Hizballah opposed to the implementation of the security plan in the suburb?
[Fadlallah] I am not in a position to speak on behalf of any party in the arena and about the reasons behind the decision of any party. When I speak, I state my own humble opinion on the subject. I believe that the question of a security plan in the suburb faces more than one problem on the contact lines and in the Palestinian camps. [passage omitted]

[Madani] It has been decided that the security plan in the suburb will be implemented soon. Are you ready to participate in this plan?
[Fadlallah] I am not a party to this conflict. That is why I ask God to achieve what is good for all the people. [passage omitted]

Karami Reacts to Al-Jumayyil's Army Day Speech

NC021811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Unattributed NNA dispatch from Tripoli — recorded]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a plenary meeting of the Northern Coordination Committee at 1100 today at his summer residence in Biqa' Safrin. After the meeting, which lasted until 1300, Committee Secretary Ghazi Adhami, made the following statement:

[Begin Adhami Recording] [Passage omitted.] Prime Minister Karami then moved to discuss President al-Jumayyil's speech, which he considered to be a customary address made on a national occasion — the Army Day. The prime minister mentioned that many members of the military council, brigade commanders, and government officials were absent from the celebrations. He said: The media have described the president's speech as a national initiative. His remarks are an apparent response to the proposals we made during our recent visit with Patriarch Sfayr. He said: In his address, President al-Jumayyil touched on all the basic principles on which we had agreed earlier would unite the ranks and rescue the country on the basis of democracy, justice, equality, and equal opportunities. The president's speech also called for convening a session of the Chamber of Deputies with himself and the government in attendance, during which the conditions of the country will be examined and an agreement reached on the state of the nation. Prime Minister Karami stated that we have heard such nice words before. However, Karami wondered if this will achieve the desired result, saying: I do not believe that anyone can affirm this at present.

After reviewing the reactions to President al-Jumayyil's speech, the Prime Minister again emphasized caution because past experiences were not encouraging, adding: The country's conditions prohibit us from adopting frenzied positions. All of us must work diligently to find formulas that will ensure and guarantee Lebanon's salvation. In my estimation, only a new process and a new constitution devoid of our current complaints will achieve this.

Referring to President al-Jumayyil's allusion to the step by step abolition of political sectarianism from hearts and texts, Karami wondered how long these steps will take, noting that Article 95 of the Lebanese Constitution has remained in force for 60 years. He asked: Must we wait another 60 years?

Responding to al-Jumayyil's proposal that the Chamber of Deputies hold a session to be attended by the President and the government, Prime Minister Karami said: The Chamber of Deputies is still a safety valve and everyone's means of salvation. Therefore, we must help it to avoid all pitfalls. Frank and serious discussions must be held so as to avoid negative talks in the chamber. That way the chamber may continue as our saving factor, unaffected by conflicts and disputes.

The Prime Minister proposed that a committee be formed comprising representatives of all the forces, key figures, and communities. He named Dr Salim al-Huss, Nasri al-Ma'luf, Marwan Hamadah, Muhammad Baydun, Joseph al-Hashim, and Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi. He said that this committee should remain in contact with President al-Jumayyil, Chamber Speaker al-Husayni, and himself, and be given a month to submit a new plan to the Chamber of Deputies. If this does not succed, then the government should resign as previously requested. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Karami then referred to the clause on special relations with fraternal Syria. He said that President al-Jumayyil's statement confirms the possibility of pursuing the right course to spare us problems internally and with fraternal Syria.

Karami criticized the president for not speaking on Lebanese social problems. He said: It is urgent that all of us seek to alleviate the economic, security, and political pressures on our citizens. We had hoped that President al-Jumayyil would have worked to liberate the public utilities from their usurpers and to restore treasury rights to their legitimate owners, thereby ending tolls, hegemony, and domination. [end recording]

Reportedly Terms Plan 'Futile'

NC020622 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has described as futile the president's proposal that a session of the Chamber of Deputies should be held. The prime minister added that the president will remain a hopeless case, and his initiatives pointless, as long as he continues to pursue his policy of destruction and ruination. Karami noted that the president has missed every opportunity and closed the door on all solutions and draft solutions which have been put forward to achieve salvation.

Denies Comment

NC020806 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Sources close to Prime Minister Rashid Karami have denied that he made any statements concerning the president's speech or its content. Some of today's morning papers reported that Karami described as futile Al-Jumayyil's call for a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies which both the president and members of the cabinet would attend.

Reportage on Planned Meeting With Soviets

Peres Confirms

TA041136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1055 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Peres has told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Israeli and Soviet delegations will meet at the end of August in Finland. On the question of Tabah, the prime minister said that the Israeli delegation will leave for Egypt today and if there are no surprises, the issue will be closed, as he phrased it. The prime minister also addressed himself to the Bush visit and his meeting with Palestinians yesterday. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports on the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committees' deliberations:

Almost all the issues currently on the agenda of Israel's politics were raised by members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in their meeting with the prime minister. [passage omitted]

The prime minister addressed himself to all the issues — first and foremost to the contacts with the Soviets. The prime minister said that the delegations of both countries will meet in Finland at the end of the month. We have instructed our delegation not to agree to take part in a secret meeting, not to pose any conditions, and to insist on reciprocity. The attacks against us in the Soviet media have eased, but this is part of a general approach and does not denote any predilection toward Israel. The Soviets, Peres said, are being careful not to harm their relations with the Arab countries more than necessary. We know that Soviet representatives in Arab countries have briefed the Arab governments on their relations with Israel.

Referring to the question of Tabah, the prime minister said that nine clauses remain in dispute: seven of them are marginal and two are crucial. The prime minister noted that the Israeli delegation will leave for Egypt today and if nothing unexpected comes up, the issue will be closed.

The prime minister emphasized that his meeting with Palestinian representatives from the territories yesterday could not have taken place 1 year ago and this attests to a change in the region. I told the Palestinians yesterday: I did not summon you to pressure you but rather to reiterate to you the possibilities the State of Israel is prepared to put at your disposal. The prime minister stressed that all those who were invited showed up for the meeting, and added that PLO members had never been considered. The prime minister gave the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee his description of an authentic Palestinian: A man who is not expected to present Zionist views, but who is expected to discuss his own Palestinian opinions seriously.

The last issue was Bush's visit to Israel. We tried hard to make the visit successful. Agreements were signed and joint teams were set up to examine the various fields in which the United States can give Israel special terms, similar to those granted to NATO members.

Meet in 'Second Half' of August

TA041740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today disclosed that the Israeli and Soviet consular delegations will be meeting in Finland in the second half of this month. Peres was speaking to the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] The prime minister said a few months ago the Soviets asked to send a consular mission for the purpose of checking the property of the Russian Church in Israel and updating entry permits. Prime Minister Peres did not elaborate on this expression entry permits, but an official source told me he meant permits for Israelis visiting the Soviet Union. Peres told the committee Israel had agreed in principle, but the contacts were broken off for a time due to the American air strike against Libya. A few weeks ago they were resumed, when the Russians again asked to send a consular mission. Israel agreed in principle and proposed that a preparatory meeting be held to define the composition of the missions and their functions. This would take place in Finland in the second half of this month, but Israel insisted that there should be no strings attached and that each side could raise any topic it wished. In Israel's case, this means the Soviet Jewry issue and the Middle East conflict, and this is in spite of the consular, that is, the nondiplomatic rank of the delegations. Prime Minister Peres cautioned the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee against excessive optimism about relations with the Soviet Union. In our view, he said, this is a cautious Soviet move aimed at integrating Israel into the atmosphere of detente without jeopardizing Soviet relations in the Arab world. It is interesting, the prime minister said, that Soviet diplomats in the Middle East have informed the Arab governments of the approaching meeting. [end recording]

Talks Are 'Positive Move'

TA050915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that the upcoming talks with Soviet representatives in Helsinki are a positive move, but added that we are not forgetting those Soviet Jews who want to immigrate to Israel. Mr Peres believes that these talks, his visit to Morocco, and the establishment of relations with Spain prove that the political siege on Israel is gradually being lifted. Mr Peres was speaking during a visit to Migdal Ha'emeq, and his remarks were reported by our correspondent Yo'el Dar.

Reciprocal Visit Sought

TA050427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Jerusalem and Moscow have formulated their stands in preparations for the talks between delegations of the two countries to be held at the end of the month in Helsinki. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the Soviets want to conduct a survey of assets in Israel, which include churches in Jerusalem, Yafo, and several other places. In addition, they plan

to meet with Soviet passport holders, most of whom are people in charge of administering the property.

In the initial talks in Jerusalem it was decided that the Israeli delegation would make the Soviet visit to Israel conditional on a visit by an Israeli consular delegation to the Soviet Union. This delegation would meet there with emigration activists holding Israeli citizenship and would discuss the matter of exit visas.

Our correspondent also reports that the Soviet delegation to Helsinki is made up of four employees of the Consular Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Jerusalem learned of their identities last night. In the next few days the Israeli diplomats who will attend the talks will be selected.

No Conditions Imposed

TA050458 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Soviet domestic media have so far refrained from reporting in Russian the news of the forthcoming meeting between Israeli and Soviet diplomats in Helsinki. The news has been carried on TASS in English only. While Soviet spokesmen have been trying to downplay the reports, western diplomats in Moscow say the development is clearly motivated by the Soviet desire to play a bigger role in the Middle East. Here in Jerusalem last night reporter Jack Katzenell asked the director general of the Foreign Ministry if he knew of other Soviet motivations beyond the desire for consular ties.

[Begin recording] [Director General David Kimche] That's what the Soviets asked for an we'll have to see what happens when we meet them.

[Katzenell] Is Israel imposing any conditions, for example, about Soviet Jews?

[Kimche] We're not imposing any conditions. We have plenty of requests in general, not only this time. Naturally, for us the question of Soviet Jewry is a question of tremendous importance. We are certainly not imposing any conditions.

[Katzenell] Do you think that the Soviet motives lie in this rather prosaic matter of the property of the Russian Orthodox Church or do you think that they have wider global considerations?

[Kimche] Well, I'm sure they have wider global considerations, but we'll learn what they are after we have met them. [end recording]

Prime Minister Meets With Palestinians

Bayt Jala Mayor Speaks

JN041849 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 4 Aug 86

[From the "With the Events" program]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held a meeting with 25 personalities from the West Bank and Gaza Strip last night. Our correspondent for West Bank and Gaza Affairs, Ibrahim Shahid, held the following special interview with Bayt Jala Mayor Farah Saba al-A'raj.

[Begin recording] [Ibrahim Shahid] Bayt Jala Mayor Farah Saba al-A'raj, you were among the personalities who met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last night. In your view, what was the outcome of that meeting?

[Farah Saba al-A'raj] We had the impression that what we hear from the mass media and read in the papers about moves to support the West Bank and Gaza, improve living conditions, and ease circumstances is true.

[Shahid] The prime minister touched on political issues and Israel's readiness to enter into negotiations. What did you say about this subject and about the parties?

[Al-A'raj] In fact, the prime minister devoted 90 percent of his conversation to economic, financial, and local affairs, and he said: We are ready to hold unconditional negotiations with anybody, and the results cannot be known before entering into negotiations. He also said that the negotiations will last a long time. He said: It is not a matter of weeks or months. Negotiations some times last years.

[Shahid] Recently, the region has witnessed several contacts. George Bush and Richard Murphy are in the region, the prime minister visited Morocco, and Israeli Government officials have met with many West Bank personalities. Last night, the prime minister also received 25 personalities. How do you view this situation?

[Al-A'raj] Since the thirties boycotts have caused destruction and harmed us. Any meeting is useful and there is no harm in it. Boycotts do harm. We have to acquaint ourselves with the opinions of all parties. We have to look at matters from all angles.

[Shahid] Let us talk about the comments of some Arab papers which say that these personalities who attended this meeting are pro-Jordanian. What do you say?

[Al-A'raj] I believe that the common denominator of these personalities who attended the meeting with the prime minister is moderation, rationalism, understanding, and a desire to help the residents of the West Bank, Gaza, and the country. This is the trend among the personalities, who are moderate and rational.

[Shahid] There is talk about replacing the mayors, and yesterday the prime minister reiterated the Israeli Government's readiness to replace them. What did you say about this?

[Al-A'raj] The personalities did not give any specific answers, but the prime minister said: We want the residents of the territories to assume responsibility for everything, and we are ready to broaden their authority. We will support some municipalities' desire to expand their boundaries. He added: There are many government departments in Gaza headed by Arabs, but in the

West Bank there are some Israelis heading departments. If people want us to change this situation, we will agree, but we will not impose anything on you and we will not propose anything because such proposals will be suspect.

[Shahid] Many personalities from the West Bank and Gaza Strip have begun to appear on stage at political meetings, including the recent meeting with the U.S. vice president. Do you think such personalities and meetings are intended to be an alternative to negotiations and a solution to the issue?

[Al-A'raj] I do not believe this. This is impossible. No party in the West Bank or Gaza will negotiate in place of the PLO and Jordan. The agreement between Jordan and the PLO is still in force, and we hope that Egypt and peace-loving people in the Arab world will restore understanding and cohesion between the PLO and Jordan. [end recording]

W. Bank Figures React

TA041915 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Today the IDF held up the distribution of the papers in East Jerusalem, Judaea, and Samaria, to examine whether they contained any subversive commentaries about the prime minister's meeting with figures from the territories. However, the Arab papers actually played down the reports on the meeting and stressed the fact that the authorities banned any mention of the participants' names. What are people in the territories saying? Here is a report by Gil Sadan.

[Begin videorecording] [Sadan] Yesterday there was a talk with Palestinian figures in the Prime Minister's Office and it dealt mainly with questions of money and an improvement in daily life. There was no specific talk about the Israeli desire to find a leadership in the territories to replace the PLO.

[Bayt Jalah Mayor Farah Saba al-'A'raj — in English] No, not at all. Ninety percent of the discussion was actually about the standard of living, about industry, about agriculture, about business, about taxes.

[Sadan — in English] But what is the motive of the meeting? Do you think the Israeli Government is trying to, through such meetings, to create an alternative leadership to the PLO?

[Al-'A'raj — in English] Personally, I don't believe that, because the Israeli Government is not so naive as to think that some people from the West Bank or Gaza will take place and that is not applicable. [sentence as heard]

[Sadan] The East Jerusalem papers, the broad majority of which are under the influence of the PLO, reported the meeting with restraint. The authorities banned the papers from mentioning the names of the people participating in the meeting, but the fear of a campaign of incitement against them is not proving to be well founded, for the time being. The *Al-Fajr* editor, Hanna Sinyurah, who was once given the PLO's blessing to represent the territories in any negotiations over an arrangement, was not invited to the talks. In his view, this was no coincidence.

[Sinyurah — in English] We have been wasting 19 years right now to find alternative leadership and nobody has succeeded and nobody will succeed. We have already, the Palestinian people, voted for our leaders and we would like to see Mr Peres and Mr 'Arafat sitting together and discussing peace instead of wasting our time on side issues and alternative ways.

[Sadan] Yesterday's meeting here between the prime minister and Palestinian figures should not be seen as an isolated event, but as part of a process. This is a process aimed at giving rise to a local leadership not necessarily connected with the PLO. This is a protracted process which does not have many dramatic expressions and the success of which is not guaranteed. [end recording]

Participants Identified

TA040834 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Aug 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres promised yesterday that in the future all the taxes collected in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be invested only in those areas. He also expressed Israel's willingness to discuss the Palestinian problem with a Palestinian representative from Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, no matter what his positions and opinions, on condition that the talks are based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

Peres made these remarks during a 2-hour meeting at his office with 25 pro-Jordanian dignitaries. [passage omitted]

The West Bank mayors who participated in the meeting were from Tubas, Qabatiyah, Bayt Sahur, Dura, Yattah, and Jericho. The Gaza Strip mayors who participated were from Rafah and Dayr al-Balah. Also invited from Jerusalem was 'Uthman Halaq, editor of the pro-Jordanian *Al-Nahar* and one of the most prominent Husayn supporters in the territories. [passage omitted]

Following Peres' remarks, the notables raised requests of a local and domestic nature, and leveled charges against the administration. The mayor of Tubas spoke about restrictions on the cultivation of land which had been taken from them and given to farmers in Israel. The other participants complained that the Israeli markets were closed to them while the markets in the territories were open to Israeli products. Other problems raised concerned building permits, the reunification of families, and taxation.

Peres Proposed W. Bank Vote for Jordanian Parliament

TA041111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has disclosed that during the visit of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher he proposed that elections be held in the West Bank for the Jordanian parliament. Peres made the disclosure a short while ago to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. The meeting, however, was dominated by the Tabah talks and the recent

attacks by Defense Minister Rabin on left-wing members of his own party over the Palestinian issue. Jack Katzenell reports:

Left-wing opposition member Yosi Sarid criticized Yitzhaq Rabin for saying that left-wing Labor Party members calling for self-determination for the Palestinians were supporting terrorism. Sarid said this was more vitriolic than the style of the Likud and he charged that Prime Minister Peres' talk about improving the quality of life in the territories was bluff since nothing has been done and the Arab population was even nostalgic about the Likud, saying it had been more liberal than Rabin. Above all, Sarid said, he was shocked to hear Rabin tell the Knesset that he had made a mistake when, as prime minister, he permitted the holding of elections to the West Bank municipalities.

Prime Minister Peres replied that it was unfair to attack Rabin in his absence, and he pointed to a long list of liberalization measures which Rabin had taken in the administered territories in his capacity as defense minister. He had appointed a mayor in the largest Arab towns and it was unfortunate that Mayor Zafir al-Masri had been assassinated. Rabin had made preparations for the appointment of more mayors, although this could not be forced on the Arab residents. Rabin had lifted restrictions on the import of capital, he had approved the establishment of industrial enterprises and the building of a hospital, and he had lifted the censorship on almost 3,000 school textbooks. The standard of living of the Arabs had gone up and restrictions on travel to other Arab countries had been eased.

With regard to municipal elections, Peres said he was in favor of them but the problem was that anyone who wanted to get elected mayor had to adopt the rhetoric of the PLO. Peres disclosed that when the visiting British Prime Minister Margeret Thatcher asked him why he did not hold elections in the West Bank, he suggested that new elections be held for the 30 members of the Jordanian Parliament representing that area. In elections of that kind, Peres believes there would be no PLO rhetoric.

Rabin Ties Lavi Alternatives to Funds

TA050445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that Israel will agree to cooperate with the United States in examining alternatives to the Lavi plane if the Pentagon agrees to release funds promised for the plane. Our correspondent in Washington Shim'on Schiffer has learned that this was Minister Rabin's reply to the letter U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger sent him. Weinberger's letter was worded very harshly and in it, among other things, the defense secretary demanded that Israel provide the Americans with all possible assistance required for examining alternatives to the plane. Moreover, Weinberger wrote that even after the alternatives have been examined, the U.S. Administration will not be obliged to continue financing the Lavi.

Outgoing IDF Commander on Security Strip

Rothschild Comments

TA041610 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] In the near future the stream of families coming from the north of Lebanon will have to be shifted in the security strip in southern Lebanon. The stable economic situation in the strip has caused great density in the villages. This is what Brigadier General Dani Rothschild, the commander of the liaison unit in southern Lebanon, who is concluding his term in office, says. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar spoke with Brig Gen Rothschild.

[Begin recording] [Zohar] Also anchored in the foundations of the policy on the security zone in southern Lebanon is the belief that it is impossible to fight terrorism using military force alone. Therefore the liaison unit for southern Lebanon is investing a great deal to create a better quality of life for the inhabitants. The investment is bearing fruit and the villages are now full, not only of Christians, but also Shi'ites, and in the near future the flood of people coming to live in the villages in the security zone will have to be shifted. This is actually the positive side, but the shortages in the north are also a problem. The extremist organizations, such as the Hizballah, are financed by Iran, and the Palestinians, who still have a reasonable amount of cash, can hire terrorists for the purpose of attacks purely because of the desire for money. Documents of the Shi'ite organization Amal, which is a less extremist organization, were found in the possessions of two terrorist squads that were captured recently. Apparently the people were hired for money to carry out the mission, without any connection with an ideological platform. Brig Gen Dani Rothschild regards this type of work, in quotemarks, as a problem, although it can be coped with.

[Rothschild] It is more difficult to fight because you are not fighting an organization with an ideological basis. You cannot bargain, not intellectually either, because the background of those squads you mentioned is not ideological, but purely economic.

[Zohar] Among the other things that disturb Brig Gen Rothschild is the renewed military consolidation of the Palestinian organizations in the refugee camps in Tyre and Sidon, near the security strip. These may not be working against the security zone, but the target, Israel, is coming closer.

[Rothschild] The stronger their military consolidation, and the closer it is to the Israeli border, the more disturbed we should be, and we will have to fight this phenomenon.

[Zohar] The IDF is also working in southern Lebanon in accordance with current needs. The goal is to create as little friction as possible with the local population. The activity there is performed by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Last month some 60 incidents of attacks against the ASL were noted and there were also casualties. There are some cases in which the ASL or its soldiers act independently and without supervision, but Rothschild states that, in general, this army has become institutionalized.

[Rothschild] I think that now the incidents in which the ASL works in a way similar to other Lebanese militia groups are very few. Altogether, the bottom line is that the ASL is working more and more like an army with rules and regulations of its own, and that is to its credit. [end recording]

Further Remarks

TA041930 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The outgoing commander of the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon, Brigadier General Dani Rothschild, has warned against a permanent reinforcement of IDF forces in the security zone. At the conclusion of his term in office, Brig Gen Rothschild stressed the economic immunity of the security strip as the main component in the area's security approach. Our military affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky spoke with him.

[Begin videorecording] [Rothschild — picked up in midsentence] outside the security zone to inside it are coming to attack the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] inside the security zone. Looking at things this way, I would not recommend reinforcing the IDF forces that are active in the security zone. At the same time, there are squads, mainly from the Palestinian organizations, whose goal is not the security zone, their goal is war against Israel, and we certainly do need, from time to time, in accordance with information, to increase the IDF forces' activity against these forces. This reinforcement of IDF forces should not be inside the villages, because the population of the villages, and the ASL, are doing the work wonderfully well in the area outside the villages. In those areas which are historical focuses of infiltration by Palestinian squads into Israeli territory I certainly would recommend increasing activity, from time to time, in accordance with the information.

[Shlonsky] Recently there has been talk of Palestinian leaders returning to the refugee camps. Do you also fear the Palestinians will come down southward, beyond the fence?

[Rothschild] Any descent southward in Lebanon by Palestinians would depend on the population's desire to let them come down southward. We must remember that in Lebanon, the further south you come down, the more extremist the population is in its views and intentions not to permit the Palestinians to come down south and I assume that the Shi'ite population, particularly the Amal organization and the other moderate bodies, will also work in this direction in the future, with the goal of preventing the return of Palestinians southward to southern Lebanon. [end recording]

Bank of Israel Announces New Currency Rate

TA011130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Today there was a revaluation of 0.25 percent of the shekel compared with the U.S. dollar. Therefore the shekel's exchange rate was put on a par with that of the currency basket and its rate compared with the dollar is now 1.4923. This has been reported by the Bank of Israel. Our correspondent on economic affairs points out that this was done deliberately so that today's representative rate of the dollar will serve as the basis for the exchange rate of the shekel compared with the entire currency basket. On Monday the shekel's exchange rate compared with the currency basket will remain stable. Its rate compared with the dollar will be decided on in accordance with developments.

New OAU Chairman Sassou-Nguesso Interviewed

AB021000 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who is the new OAU chairman, has granted his first interview with the press. His first interview since his election as current OAU chairman was granted to our special correspondents in Addis Ababa, John-Joseph Mbourou and Flavien Issembe. He spoke of Africa's major current issues, namely southern Africa, Chad, Africa's debts, the strengthening of the continent's unity, and Afro-Arab cooperation.

During the Africa noon newscast, comments will be made by Joseph Louembe and Creppin Nganga. Let us begin with you Joseph Louembe.

[Louembe] Well, the man who Flavien Issembe and John-Joseph Mbourou, our special correspondents at the 22d OAU summit, met in Addis Ababa was relaxed, and his answers were clear, concise, and responsible. From the outset, the current OAU chairman expressed his feelings about his election to the head of the pan-African organization. At no time did he depart from the guidelines set by the founding fathers of the OAU in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 25 May 1963. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso officially committed himself to interpret faithfully the will of his fathers so that the OAU may live long.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] My feeling now is that of someone who has just been given the trust of the leaders of an entire continent and who must consequently avoid disappointing those who gave him their trust. My second feeling is aroused by the awareness of the challenges facing the African Continent and its peoples, the greatest of which are apartheid and the economic stagnation of the continent. (?I am responsible) for the launching of a (?recovery) program in conjunction with the other leaders. My feeling is that of the principal leader of the struggle. I believe that any thoughtful person should have the same feeling [words indistinct]. So I am aware of the importance of my task and my responsibilities.

As a matter of fact, I pledged before my peers to faithfully interpret their will, to promote the organization, and to carry out the tasks set out by my peers. This is not going to be a picnic. But together, and with much courage of course, I think that we can (?succeed). [end recording]

[Louembe] When the OAU was being created, the founding fathers were also convinced that the people should enjoy the inalienable right to determine their own destiny. They were even conscious that freedom, equality, justice, and dignity are the essential objectives in the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples. They also believed that our duty as Africans is to use the natural and human resources of our continent to foster the general progress of African people in all fields of human endeavor.

It is precisely on the basis of the inalienable right of the people to determine their own destiny that Colonel Sassou-Nguesso spoke of the situation in southern Africa, and particularly in South Africa in line with the decisions made by the 22d summit. Before this, the current OAU chairman paid a deserved tribute to his predecessor, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, stating that his action will be the continuation of the work undertaken by the outgoing OAU chairman adding that this will be done without any competitive intention.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] We are not engaging in a competition. He [outgoing Chairman Diouf] carried out a wide range of activities. This has been commended by the summit; not only by the summit, but also by the international community at large. I have had the opportunity to express my opinion. Now my task is to continue that struggle. We are not striving for (?marks). The southern African situation remains explosive. This is why we set up a range of mechanisms during the summit [words indistinct].

In fact [words indistinct] to set up a committee of heads of state. It is no longer just the leaders of the Frontline States who will work in this committee. It is a continental committee that will work as a managing board (?under) the current OAU chairman. The OAU can thus follow the conduct of the struggle against apartheid. You know that we will work in the same direction. The issue is not comparing the action of one person with that of another. It is rather to see if there is progress in the struggle. I intend to work so that there will be such progress.

Similarly, in the economic field, we have established a follow-up mechanism for the implementation of priority economic development programs. After the many activities by President Abdou Diouf with the view to promoting awareness in the international community, we now know that [words indistinct]. What is needed is action. We have therefore created a follow-up mechanism to carry out concrete actions.

I believe this is the most difficult thing: carrying out concrete actions at state, subregional, continental, and international levels. But this falls in line with the action which has already been started. I will (?keep up) the momentum without trying to compare my action to my predecessor's work. Ours are successive actions aimed at the same objectives. [end recording]

[Louembe] Creppin Nganga, on economic sanctions, Col Sassou-Nguesso not only favors their adoption and strict implementation, but he also endorses all forms of struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

[Nganga] Thank you Joseph Louembe! President Sassou-Nguesso practically called to order all the countries that contend that economic sanctions against South Afrcca would harm the blacks living inside South Africa and in neighboring countries. It is hard to understand this sudden concern of the friends of Pretoria over the fate of the blacks when the African countries themselves — or at the least the majority of them — call for economic sanctions against South Africa. One cannot out-Herod Herod. Mr Sassou-Nguesso is not the type of man who can allow himself to be taken in by the lamentations of countries which yell about the so-called (?additional) hardships to the blacks of southern Africa.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] [Words indistinct] the only means. You know that there is also the armed struggle. We have

never said this was the only means; there is the political struggle, there are strike actions. [words indistinct] all forms of struggle. To assess the efficiency of economic sanctions, they must first of all be imposed. Economic sanctions have never been imposed. The often heard pretext that economic sanctions against South Africa would be more harmful to South African blacks and to the Frontline States no longer holds because it is the Africans themselves who call for such sanctions. It is hard to understand that some would like to out-Herod Herod. So we cannot discuss the efficiency of measures that have never been taken. They must first be taken. We hold the view that they indeed have an effect. [end recording]

[Nganga] Asked whether the OAU mechanism is jammed over the settlement of the Chadian crisis, the new OAU chairman said one must not lose heart, one must be patient. In this connection, President Sassou-Nguesso is hopeful about the future.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] Is the mechanism jammed? You are saying this. The Chadian problem is (?an old one). It has not been solved. But I will affirm that we will not lose heart. The problem is a complex one. We must therefore be patient and courageous in order to help our brothers out of that situation. We will in due course take other initiatives. Now I cannot tell you which ones. After the decision just made by my colleagues urging me to follow up my previous efforts, I think that I will surely take fresh initiatives; but I do not know which ones; but something can be done. This situation is not deadlocked. The Chadian problem remains to be solved. (?We therefore) hope to be able to solve it. [end recording]

[Louembe] Another highlight of this first interview granted by the new OAU chairman to the press, more precisely with Africa No 1 exclusively, is the strengthening of African unity. In this connection, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso revived the idea of pan-Africanism.

[Nganga] Right! Pan-Africanism, this generous idea dear to the founding fathers of the OAU will also be the war-horse of the new chairman of the pan-African organization. According to Mr Sassou-Nguesso, the integration of Africa in all aspects is an absolute necessity. In this regard, the young will make an invaluable contribution. Actually, the 22d OAU summit was one of self-assertion and re-assessment, according to President Abdou Diouf. As you will hear, President Sassou-Nguesso wants to place himself above factional considerations.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] (?have) spoken of the revival of pan-Africanism because whether in the political, economic, cultural, or scientific field, it is difficult for our continent to make progress if we maintain the division between our leaders and youth. This is why we are putting forward a number of ideas aimed at the grouping and mixing of youth.

I have even thought of [words indistinct] to ensure the setting up of major economic groupings because our countries will not be economically viable in the long run behind the borders inherited from the colonial administration. We must create bigger entities (?toward the setting up) of an African common market. Such objectives will not be achieved unless African leaders widen the framework... [Sassou-Nguesso changes thought] unless African peoples in general are more open to Africa. In my opinion, this will be (?achieved without) the feeling of chauvinism or ultranationalism [words indistinct] condemned. With such a feeling we are doomed to failure because the small territories whose sizes were practically measured to the inch by colonial masters to serve their interests are not viable economically.

But even in the lives of the people culture is [words indistinct]. Such situations are common and I [words indistinct] to give the example of an African town which is divided into two by a national border, and there are other African towns which are in similar situations. We must therefore be able to overcome such situations in order to build a great Africa. And we must (?advance the idea) among the youth, to turn toward Africa, and not toward balkanization, chauvinism, and ultranationalism. [end recording]

The current OAU chairman underlined some of the objectives of the OAU Charter, which promote unity and solidarity among African states, and which help to coordinate and intensify their cooperation and their effort toward creating the best living conditions for the African peoples.

Concerning Afro-Arab cooperation, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso affirmed his faith in this cooperation, but, there is surely a "but," there is some dissatisfaction in this area.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] There is some dissatisfaction here. This is because we have not been able to [word indistinct] but Afro-Arab cooperation is to be desired. The idea of an Afro-Arab summit is being nurtured. Next year will be the (?12th) anniversary of this cooperation, and we are planning that this (?12th) anniversary should be marked by an Afro-Arab summit. Our organization has given specific instructions and the mandate to the OAU secretary general, in liaison with the Arab League secretary general, to study the modalities for the holding of this Afro-Arab summit. No African leader has questioned the existence of Afro-Arab cooperation. It is desired but [words indistinct]. It has never been questioned. [end recording]

The last part of President Sassou-Nguesso's interview was devoted to Africa's debt problem. Must the debts be canceled? Must they by rescheduled? Must the countries honor the debt obligations? These are the questions to which the current OAU chairman gladly responded. While sharing the views of Gabonese President Omar Bongo on this issue, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso felt the debt problem should be settled case by case.

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] Africa's position has been made known. We have requested the holding of an international conference on Africa's debts. This idea was confirmed during the current summit, and this has been very encouraging because we believe that by making such a move, we can benefit from the support of other Third World countries from Latin America and Asia. The idea of holding an international conference on Africa's debts must materialize.

During the summit, we decided that within the perspective of deliberations at the upcoming nonaligned summit in early September, and like we have done in the past, we must combine our efforts — all of us from Africa, Latin America, and Asia — and

come up with a new arrangement that will help the peoples of Africa, Latin America, and Asia to bear, in a reasonable manner, this debt burden which hampers the progress of nations and peoples.

So, 1) the idea of the holding of the international conference on Africa's debts has been confirmed; 2) we are counting on the support of the peoples from Latin America and Asia; 3) we are planning to join efforts with the peoples of Latin America and Asia to put pressure on our creditors, and make them understand that there is the need to negotiate with us to find an appropriate solution to this problem.

I believe that the developed countries have not yet realized that by turning a deaf ear, they are digging their own graves in the long run, because [words indistinct] our Third World nations cannot pay everything, and they will no longer be able to buy their manufactured goods. Therefore the European countries will have to produce for Japan and the United States. Maybe this type of trade will be flourishing, but there will surely be [words indistinct]. This is why we believe that on the whole it is rather in our interest to establish a new world economic order. [end recording]

Secretary General Takes Stock of 22d OAU Summit

AB031426 Paris AFP in French 0807 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 3 Aug (AFP) — If each OAU member-country contributes 10 guns from its stocks of weapons, there will be 500 guns for liberation movements in southern Africa, OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou told AFP as he took stock of the 22d summit of the organization which has just ended in Addis Ababa this week.

Africans have decided to step up pressure on Pretoria's Western allies to make them accept the imposition of tough sanctions. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will be called to account beginning today during the Commonwealth minisummit in London.

They have also promised solemnly to increase their material and financial aid to the liberation movement [singular form as received] in South Africa and Namibia and to set up a committee of heads of state charged with following the developments in the situation in southern Africa.

Put forward by the new OAU chairman, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the idea of a symbolic move by Africans was reiterated by Captain Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso, who donated 10 guns for the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

For its part, Ethiopia has reiterated its offer to train and arm 10,000 South African and Namibian fighters. Meanwhile, the representatives of the African National Congress (ANC, principal anti-apartheid clandestine movement) have indicated that many countries have promised in private to increase their assistance to the movement.

"The summit conference has determined what the liberation movements need. They do not want a continental army, for I do not see Africa going to war against South Africa. It is easy, however, to help those who are now fighting with catapults and clubs," Mr Oumarou pointed out.

Speaking on arrears in contributions to the OAU liberation committee, he beleived that the payments were delayed by slow bureaucracy and not by a political decision. He expressed his belief that the commitments taken by Africans would be met. The arrears, which totalled $15 million before the conference, fell to $14 million, Egypt having come to Addis Ababa with a $1 million check.

Concerning the summit itself, the secretary general stressed that the organization has departed from "improvisation" and displayed consistency in making concrete decisions on the two crucial questions: southern Africa and economics.

In a reference to the reorganization of the general secretariat of the organization, which has annoyed certain countries, Mr Oumarou explained that after the cuts in the budget (next year $3 million will be saved), he would proceed to the "screening" and "selection" phase so that "all those whose performance is not satisfactory can be sent back home."

Subsequently, the secretary general will move on to the reorganization of the services including the creation of an economic division which he said will be an "indication of OAU commitment to fund donors."

LIBYA

Brazilian TV Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi

PY040418 Sao Paulo Rede Bandeirantes Television in Portuguese 0118 GMT 4 Aug 86

["Exclusive" interview with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in his home in Tripoli by reporter Marilia Gabriela; date and place not given — Al-Qadhdhafi speaks in Arabic, with superimposed Portuguese translation]

[Text] [Gabriela] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived for the interview accompanied by several bodyguards, who will also appear throughout the interview. At 44, Al-Qadhdhafi appears to be calm and strong. He was only 28 on 8 September 1969 when he led a military coup that ousted the monarchy of King Idris I who was supported by the U.S. and British Governments. He does not like to be called president: He prefers to be called big brother or leader. He is a religious person. He speaks softly but looking straight into your eyes, even when he wears dark glasses. He acts calmly and ceremoniously in keeping with his tradition. Posters of Libyans killed during the air raid are spread all over the destroyed house with captions against President Reagan.

Al-Qadhdhafi did not avoid or prohibit any question, but could give us only 30 minutes.

I want to open the interview by stating that this is a very important moment for my career and for Brazilian journalism. For the first time I am near someone who is regarded as mysterious and controversial, one of the greatest Arab leaders, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He has received us here in his house, which was bombed last April on orders of U.S. President Reagan. I will ask him the first question.

Colonel, I would like to know what it was like that night because since then you have not given any interviews. What happened? Were you right here or were you in your room reading? What was that night like for you, Sir?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] I was at home and my wife, who was not feeling well, went to bed. Then I went to our room and woke her up because I was expecting U.S. aggression against Libya, but I was not thinking that my own house would be the target. I was surprised to see the bombs concentrating on my residence. Those were moments of great tension. I spent my time looking after my wife and children. Then I went to my headquarters. The attack was swift. They bombed us and then fled as cowards always do. I learned later that many people were killed and wounded and that two airports — Benghazi and Tripoli — were damaged.

[Gabriela] Were you moved by this incident?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] Of course, as the entire world has seen.

[Gabriela] You have previously suffered almost systematic attacks but the one in April was the biggest and the most direct attack. At this time what do you believe is the greatest threat you, your people, and your country are confronting?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] We have been resisting against a coward and ferocious enemy, but this was not the first aggression that the Middle East has suffered. The most important fact is that I do not fear the Americans no matter how powerful they are.

[Gabriela] Like [the late] Egyptian leader Nasir, you talk about the unification of the Arab world. However, all efforts in this regard have failed. I would like to ask you: Why the unification of the Arab world, and why has this effort failed?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] It is quite natural. This is a country that has been divided by its aggressors and by foreign colonial forces. We are a single people and a single nation: the Arab nation.

Previous efforts in this regard have not failed. They were all steps that have been taken to achieve the unification of the Arab world which will be achieved.

In the past, Italy was also a divided country but it was able to achieve its unity. The same thing happened with other countries like the FRG and the United States.

But the Arab world is more homogenous and this is why there are better reasons to achieve this unity.

[Gabriela] We can talk about three pockets of tension in the Middle East: first, the deep and permanent disagreements between Israel and the Arab countries; second, the problem of Lebanon with its internal struggles and the increasingly concerning foreign interferences; and third, the Iran-Iraq war.

I would like you to express your views about these three issues.

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] Regarding Israel he said that this situation represents a colonial center in the heart of the Arab world and it is a result of World War II.

It is important to struggle against the effects of the last world war. The State of Israel was established because the West rejected the Jews. The Jews must return to their countries of origin and the West must cease to persecute them. Nothing should justify the fact that Arabs must pay for the persecution of the Jews. We do not accept the division of the Middle East on the basis of religious issues. If this were the case, the world should have been divided on the basis of religions.

[Gabriela] Is Israel indestuctible?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] It is possible to free Palestine. Regarding Lebanon, he said that its population is made up of Christians and Moslems. The Israelis have deepened religious differences and today we witness a struggle between progressive leftist Arab forces and reactionary forces that are lackeys of the West.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war he said that it is within a political framework that has been established by imperialism. The objective is on one hand to deviate the Iranian revolution and on the other hand to weaken Arab forces.

[Gabriela] What would you suggest to resolve the U.S.-USSR conflict? Do your fear a nuclear war?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] The entire world is afraid of nuclear war. I will do all in my power to join other peace-seeking sectors to prevent a nuclear war. However, whenever a small-minded, insane individual like Reagan takes control of a great power, there is always the danger of war. That is why I propose to end the traditional system of government and replace it with the people's power. This way the fate of the world will not depend on a single man.

[Gabriela] You have just said that President Reagan is a madman, President Reagan in turn has said that you yourself are a madman, and sometimes you have also been qualified as a fanatic.

I would like you to tell me if you are a madman or a fanatic, and what do you understand by madness and what do you understand by fanatism?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] [Laughs] I believe that the peak of madness is Reagan's behavior. Madness is to allow a man to do foolish and irresponsible things without anyone impeding him, particularly if he is in command of a great power. This is Reagan's kind of madness. He should be locked up in a room to safeguard the world.

As for fanatism, if this means fighting for an ideal you believe in, then we are fanatics.

[Gabriela] Well, I tried to ask some questions or talk to him in English, because I know he was educated in Great Britain and therefore speaks English, he refused to speak in English. He said he has even taken English out of the school curriculums in Libyan schools. I would like to know why he did this?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] There is a popular reaction against the aggressor and this is also reflected in the cultural field.

[Gabriela] I believe he appears to be quite calm for a charismatic leader who is constantly speaking, and who has strong convictions. However, here during the interview, he was quite calm and even distant. I would like to know whether this was because of the language problem or if he is like this all the time?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] For each situation we must adopt a certain attitude. When I speak to the people I feel one thing and here during the interview I feel something else. When the situation demands, I am excited. When there is calmness, I am calm.

As for Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, I am a man who lives more for others, who is concerned with the poor and the humble, who is concerned in building the power of the masses.

[Gabriela] You are the leader of many people and also a world leader. I would like to know whether you admire a past or present political leader. Do you have an idol?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] Based on my study of history, I admire Sun Yat-sen the Chinese leader, Garibaldi and Manzini in Italy; George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in the United States; and the leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

[Gabriela] Sir, are you going to break with Morocco?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] Morocco did nothing, King Hassan was the one responsible. Therefore, King Hassan and not Morocco is the one to blame.

[Gabriela] What is the present bilateral situation between Libya and Brazil; what is the present situation of bilateral trade? What are the prospects in this regard?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] There are great trade and economic possibilities with Brazil, and I grant great importance to the development of these relations which I hope will have a prosperous future.

[Gabriela] I would like to imagine a historic meeting between Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Reagan. What would you tell him in this meeting? What would you ask him?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] I would spit in his face because he deserves it and because he does not understand any other language. [laughs]

[Gabriela] You would do nothing else? Would you ask him any questions?

[Al-Qadhdhafi laughs]

[Gabriela] Well, I want to talk about terrorism! Your enemies have charged you with spending more than $10 billion on arms in recent years. They have also contended that up to 25 percent of the Libyan income in 1985 was carmarked for promoting terrorism. They also charged Libya with financing terrorism in several parts of the world: in Northern Ireland, the Philippines, in Western Europe, in Africa, without including the various Palestinian organizations. My question is: Do you finance terrorism?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] The mere listing of those countries shows that we are helping just causes. In the Philippines, there are Moslem people who are permanently harassed and threatened. These people have often been attacked while praying in mosques. We extend our hands to these people.

In Africa, we are helping people who are oppressed and discriminated against for being black. We regard this as a just cause.

As far as arms purchases are concerned, one needs only to take a look at this house: This means that because we live under a permanent threat, we have the right to buy arms to provide for our defense. I wish everyone would stop so that we could live in

peace, but if foreign planes managed to get here to destroy my house and to kill my child, it is obvious that our defense is still not sufficient. We must buy arms to defend ourselves. It is very clear that those who are trying to prevent us from buying arms are those who are killing our children.

[Gabriela] My question is if you financed terrorism. Instead, you told me that you help the people of those countries. I would like to know if your answer means that you indeed finance terrorism.

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] I help those who are truly suffering from terrorism.

[Gabriela] Then, I would like to go to facts: Terrorism has claimed many victims in the West. In many, many cases, innocent victims, as happened here. In what way could you contribute to eliminating or to reducing the impact of acts of terrorism. For instance, would you be willing to participate in a joint action with other world leaders to solve this conflict; a conference, for instance. What would you propose?

[Translated Al-Qadhdhafi answer] Of course. As victims of terrorism, we are interested in eradicating it. The worst type of terrorism is state terrorism, which is practiced by Israel. Our people are always threatened by U.S. terrorism, but we never went to a U.S. coast. They are always near ours: This is terrorism.

[Gabriela] What would you propose to end it?

[Al-Qadhdhafi laughs, but does not answer]

[Gabriela] Col al-Qadhdhafi, what is it like to live under a constant death threat? Is it true that you do not sleep for 3 consecutive nights in the same place?

[Al-Qadhdhafi laughs]

[Gabriela] Al-Qadhdhafi says that that is not true. He says: No. I do not harbor fears. I lead a very calm life. When I am not here, I am in contact with my people during my trips. Despite everything, we manage to forget that we are being threatened by a big world power.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Southern Municipalities

LD041545 Tripoli JANA in English 1439 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 29, Shahr Hannibal 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution saluted the masses of the municipalities of the south who took en masse to the streets yesterday afternoon welcoming him happily. They assembled in the municipality of the city of the first spark (Sabha) to receive him — the leader of victory and defiance — and to express to him their happiness, appreciating his leadership — he is the leader whom these masses have known ever since he was a pupil planning the revolution and leading the revolutionary cells which formed the organization of the free unionist officers.

The masses have marched together in human waves from the people's hall to the Green Square in the above city carrying green flags, his picture, and the banners expressing their happiness to have him with them.

They chanted loudly, stressing permanent adherence to the great revolution, to the march of defiance, and the struggle against the crusading imperialism together with its terrorism.

They also stressed that they would give their lives for the cause of the revolution.

They furthermore emphasized in their chants their permanent adherence to the leader in his revolutionary struggle to achieve Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine as well as supporting the causes of right [words indistinct] emancipation worldwide.

These masses also reaffirmed their determination to repel all U.S.-Zionist-reactionary schemes directed against the Arab nation aiming at liquidating the Palestinian cause and imposition of a [words indistinct] the Arabs, to mention robbing them of their health.

USSR Mediterranean Withdrawal Initiative Supported

LD041445 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] A source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison again saluted the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning the Soviet initiative for the withdrawal of all foreign fleets from the Mediterranean Sea.

The source affirmed that this initiative confirms what the Jamahiriyah and other countries on the Mediterranean Sea work and call for; namely to turn this sea into a lake of peace, security, and cooperation among the peoples of the bordering countries. The source explained that the Jamahiriyah stresses its support for this initiative, and it calls on the countries of the region to work toward the realization of this objective.

The source alluded to Soviet leader Gorbachev's announcement that the Soviet Union intends to withdraw part of its forces from Afghanistan and considered this step a positive factor that will lead to the realization of security, peace, and stability to the Afghan people.

DPRK Official Tours Al-Qadhdhafi's Home

LD011204 Tripoli JANA in English 1045 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 26, Shahr Hannibal 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The vice foreign minister of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea toured yesterday afternoon the leader's house witnessing the effects of the abortive and barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression directed against the leader of the revolution in person.

He has condemned this aggression, stressing that it represents the maximum terrorism carried out by USA against the peoples

that both look forward to freedom and reject its hegemony. Such an aggression, he adds, necessitates condemnation and worldwide denunciation.

He also toured the residential area in Tripoli subjected to the savage U.S.-NATO aggression which was in the main directed against children, women, and elderly people in an attempt to terrorize the Libyan Arab people and warp it from its principles and revolutionary choice.

Returns Home

LD041102 Tripoli JANA in English 1016 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shanr Hannibal 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Korean deputy foreign minister of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea reiterated the total support of his country for the Libyan Arab people in their steadfast resistance to the failing American Atlantic barbaric aggression. He said the two peoples stand in the same trench. He lauded, in a statement to JANA correspondent when he was leaving Tripoli, the huge development in relations between Great Jamahiriyah and the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea which is increasing daily for the benefit and future of the two friendly peoples.

The Korean deputy foreign minister expressed his admiration, and that of the delegation accompanying him, for the colossal civilised achievements realised for the Libyan Arab people in various fields by the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

MOROCCO

Hassan Letter to Arab Leaders on Peres Talks

LD042332 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 Aug 86

["Letter" from King Hassan II of Morocco to "the leaders of the Arab states" dated 28 July regarding the recent meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Ifrane — read by announcer]

[Text] Thanks be to God and peace be upon the master Muhammad, his family, and companions. From Hassan II, the monarch of the Moroccan kingdom, peace be upon you and God's mercy and blessings.

We were asked a question on several occasions which aimed at determining if we would accept in our capacity as current Arab summit chairman to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. We answered on all occasions that the level of our responsibilities will not permit us to make tourist trips. A meeting of this type cannot be considered unless it is to be held on clear bases and unless it leads to a just and durable peace that safeguards dignity and responds to what the Arab nation looks for and aspires to acheive. It is clear from this that we were concerned from the beginning with clearing any ambiguity and removing any doubt on the topic which is our present concern.

The essence of our thinking was based upon four elements which we believed and continue to believe are essential: first, the legitimacy of the bases of every meeting of this kind, whether undertaken by us or by other leaders of Arab countries; second, our personal legitimacy, which currently grants us the capacity necessary to undertake the desired meeting; third, the necessity that the talks must not assume the nature of negotiation at any of its stages, and must be regarded as exploratory talks aimed at [providing] clarification and requesting clarification and nothing else, and fourth, acceptance that these talks, if held, will not lead to commitments other than those stipulated in the Fes plan.

When we received the Israeli side's consent on all of these elements we agreed to meet, and we received Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at our palace in the town of Ifrane. The Fes plan was the only basis for the talks which were held between us and we confirmed and explained that this plan alone assumes the nature of Arab legitimacy in the present circumstance because the Arab nation as a whole has adopted it.

In addition to the almost international legitimacy the Fes summit enjoys and because it had the agreement of the majority of the countries consulted about it, we could not, in our capacity as the current Arab summit chairman, take part in any talks, regardless of their type, unless they were based upon the Fes plan, which has Arab consensus. Also, the legitimacy which we have derived from the aforementioned status does not allow us to do any more than explain the Arab viewpoint and probe what the opponent harbors. This is what prompted us to clearly assert that the discussions could only be exploratory and would not, at any rate, have the character of negotiations per se. Undoubtedly the character of the exploratory discussions — holding them in accordance with well-defined bases and within a well determined framework — would prevent them from going outside their framework or being falsely interpreted.

We have presented and explained the Fes plan as well as presented its elements one by one, and we have attempted all that we could do to establish its correctness. We listened to what the Israeli side had to say and whatever ideas it furnished. We decided beforehand that our role must be confined to that and we deliberately refused to search for any agreement, regardless of its nature, because any action of such a nature must be the subject of direct negotiations, which must be carried out in accordance with procedures and conditions to be laid down by all the parties directly concerned with the matter.

Various reasons which appear well-founded to us have prompted us to accept this meeting, which was desired for so long:

A. The acceptance by the Israeli side of the conditions we imposed in order to hold the talks will not weaken the Arab standpoint in any way; on the contrary, it could, as it seems to us, strengthen it.
B. Nearly 4 years have passed today since the Fes plan — whose preparation and acceptance by all required efforts that cannot be overlooked — and it is feared that if it is not activated, it will lose all vitality and become a historical document.
C. A reason which seemed to us more important and decisive than all the previous ones is represented by the situation in which the Arab nation finds itself today.

Throughout its history, the Arab world has never before faced differences that have reached the seriousness of the ones it is

facing now. This is because of a simple reason that has dragged it into pitfalls on the political level, which were previously mere interpretations that have more or less an ethical nature vis-a-vis its religion, which is Islam.

The Arab nation has fallen into an open trap that was laid for it and will regrettably be laid for it for many long years, whose number is known only by God.

In order to be able to face this situation and the extremely serious consequences — which have no beginning or end — it may lead to, it became evident to us that we should embark upon a collective rescue operation and endeavor to awaken the conscience and awareness by working for the sake of salvation by placing the Arab-Israeli conflict where it should be in view of its utmost importance and absolute priority in comparison with other problems. This is because the issue here is not only concerned with the tragedy of the land which has been seized from us but also, and furthermore, with the tragedy of our Arab brothers who have been subjected daily for nearly three generations to being uprooted from their noble origins and, consequently, seeing their identity being wiped out at present and in the future as well. Please accept our highest appreciation.

SUDAN

Garang Ready To Announce Cease-Fire
LD041220 Kuwait KUNA in English 0940 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, aug 4 (KUNA) — South Sudan rebel leader Col. John Garang Monday expressed his movement's readiness to announce a ceasefire in the three-year jungle war it has been waging against the Khartoum authorities, once Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi honours pledges he has made during their recent meeting in Addis Ababa. The UAE *Al-Ittihad* newspaper, published here, today quoted Garang, leader of Sudan People's Liberation Movement, as stating that the SPLM would suggest at the planned national constitutional conference formation of an interim all-party government in which the SPLM will share.

During the meeting with Al-Mahdi, Garang said he agreed with the Sudanese premier that the proposed constitutional conference should not deal exclusively with the southern Sudan question "but also with the question of other Sudanese nationalities, the relationship between religion and politics, the economy and the country's foreign policy."

Lifting of the state of emergency, according to Garang, will be followed by a ceasefire and abrogation of a joint defence pact with Egypt according to an agreement reached with Al-Mahdi, he said. The rebel leader quoted the Sudanese premier as denying that Khartoum is bound by any defence agreement with neighbouring Libya. He conceded that Al-Mahdi would face difficulties in parliament to get these points passed, but if he succeeded, Garang pledged "we will immediately announced a ceasefire to cut the road before any parties opposed to the Koka Dam declaration."

Col. Garang said in conclusion that his dissident forces would be integrated in the Sudanese Army once peace is achieved.

Prime Minister Reports on Garang Meeting
JN041927 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi asserted before the Constituent Assembly here today that the government is committed to achieving peace, democracy, and development of the country, as well as to providing civil, political, and religious rights for the Sudanese people without discriminating between ethnic groups.

Reviewing his meeting with John Garang, he pointed out the defunct regime created the problem of the south which had negative effects for the country. He explained a peaceful solution to this problem can be reached by making decisions about security problems facing the country which are currently being dealt with by the Armed Forces in defense of citizens' lives and property. Also supporting efforts to attain a peaceful solution to the problem, avoiding creating a situation which would attract certain international parties, adapting the administrative and political situation in the south to a peaceful solution, emphasizing the national aspects of the problem and keeping it from outside interference, and rallying Sudanese public opinion around one unified viewpoint can bring about a peaceful solution.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi touched on his meeting with Colonel John Garang in his capacity as leader of the Al-Ummah Party. He said the political alliance [as received] held meetings with Garang and his movement to reach a peaceful solution leading to the Koka Dam declaration. He said the meetings were successful and clarified several issues, particularly what was contained in the Koka Dam statement. He pointed out that differences centered over setting up a national committee to prepare for the constitutional conference, the 1983 September laws, and the lifting of the state of emergency, in addition to ceasing fire and cancelling military agreements between Sudan and some countries.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said a meeting will be held in Addis Ababa on 5 August between a national alliance [as received] delegation and a Sudanese People's Liberation Movement delegation. He gave an explanation of the contacts between the alliance and the Movement since the uprising and up to the Koka Dam declaration. He also said his meeting with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam included a review of the situation as it is now and reasons for its deterioration. He pointed out an agreement was reached on opening a new chapter based on cooperation for peace and its promotion. He asserted the meeting with the Ethiopian leadership is an implementation of Sudan's adherence to achieving cooperation for the sake of peace and development. [Words indistinct] which was held in Nairobi recently in order to create cooperation [words indistinct] and that these meetings were an approach toward the center and west of Africa.

He said during his meeting with President Mubarak they agreed to finally end the old ways of relations and to set up new ways which serve the interest of the two countries. He said that the Council of Ministers will hold a session to discuss this subject to formulate bases on which relations between the two countries should be built. [passage indistinct]

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Wolde Leaves for Bulgaria

EA042019 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Today the WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, Comrade Goshu Wolde, left for Sofia on a 1-week working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party and government. During his stay, Comrade Goshu will exchange views on continental and international issues and the strong relations existing between revolutionary Ethiopia and Bulgaria.

SOMALIA

Talks Held With Djibouti Foreign Minister

EA041528 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Talks on strengthening the fraternal relations and cooperation between Somalia and Djibouti were held at Foreign Ministry headquarters in Mogadishu this morning between Somali Foreign Minister Dr Abdurahaman Jama Barre and Djibouti Foreign Minister H.E. Moumin Bahdon Farah and his delegation.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere and mutual understanding, the two sides discussed matters concerning economic and trade relations between the two countries and how to speedily implement agreements signed between the countries some time ago, as well as Arab and African affairs.

The two foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction at the excellent relations between the two sides. [passage omitted]

TANZANIA

Velayati Hands Musavi Message to Premier

LD040901 Tehran IRNA in English 0835 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Aug. 4, IRNA — The Iranian foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who is currently in Tanzania heading a delegation, met here Sunday afternoon with Tanzanian Premier J.S. Warioba and delivered him a message from Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi.

Pointing to the bilteral relations, Velayati hoped that these ties would become further consolidated.

He called for the close collaboration of the two states in the forthcoming non-aligned summit and added that the most important issues in the summit are apartheid and support for the front line countries which should be included in the final resolution.

Stressing on the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to fight against the South African regime, Velayati said the opening of SWAPO's embassy in Tehran is a proof to the soundness of this policy.

The Tanzanian prime minister emphasized expansion of bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation among non-aligned states and said that the summit should focus on important subjects such as economic issues, and adoption of a united policy against the colonial superpowers.

The Tanzanian Minister of Water and Energy Al-Noor Kassum met Sunday morning with Iranian minister of foreign affairs. The two sides discussed economic issues and bilateral oil agreements. At the end of the meeting a committee was formed to study selling of oil to Tanzania.

Warioba Meets With Zambian Prime Minister

EA042011 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The visiting Zambian prime minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, has held talks with his host, the prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu Joseph Warioba.

The talks, which centered on the transport links between the two countries, were also attended by cabinet ministers and other high-ranking officials of the two countries.

An official of the prime minister's office said the official talks between the two prime ministers were followed by ministerial talks. He said the ministerial talks between the two sides would be concluded tomorrow at the end of the Zambian premiers 2-day official visit. A joint communique would be issued at the end of the talks.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara To Send Peace Mission to Mali

AB051008 Paris AFP in French 0946 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 5 Aug (AFP) — Captain Thomas Sankara, the Burkinabe head of state, announced last night that he is determined to dispatch several missions, including a military mission, to Mali to try to consolidate peace and restore confidence between the two countries. Speaking at a news conference after the celebration of the 3d anniversary of the Burkinabe revolution, Capt Sankara stated that he is going to appoint several missions comprising high-ranking officials who will go to Bamako in order to explain that Burkina does not want war. It is more important, he explained, "to mobilize the people for social, cultural, and agricultural programs than to resume hostilities."

In a reference to the South African question, President Sankara reiterated his commitment to the struggle against the apartheid regime. That policy can only be changed through violence, he stated, deploring that some African countries continue to refuse to impose sanctions against Pretoria. The head of state also announced the adoption of new measures of clemency on the occasion of the anniversary and a list of the beneficiaries will soon be issued. Capt Sankara finally stated that he did not yet envisage the creation of a new political party, adding that if the need arose, a new structure would be envisaged.

USSR Presidium Congratulates Sankara on Anniversary

AB012216 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 3d anniversary of the revolution, friendly messages from Nigeria and the Supreme Soviet Presidium were sent to Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso. [passage omitted] Here is the content of the message from the Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Comrade President, Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR, president of Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou

On the occasion of the celebration of the 3d anniversary of the popular and democratic revolution of Burkina Faso which took place in August 1983, I am very pleased to address to you, the government, and Burkinabe people, our congratulations. We here express our belief that the friendly relations which exist between our two countries will develop in the future for the mutual interest of the Soviet and Burkinabe peoples in the interest of world peace, security, and socioeconomic progress. Please accept our sincere wishes of happiness, good health, and future success in your various activities as well as our wishes of prosperity to the Burkinabe people.

[Signed] Supreme Soviet Presidium USSR

President Comments on OAU, RSA Sanctions

AB021756 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Aug 86

["Report" by Emmanuel Ibo, Radio Burkina reporter, on the visit of President Thomas Sankara to Addis Ababa for the 22d OAU summit and his stopover in Libreville, Gabon on his way back home]

[Excerpts] The 22d conference of heads of state and government of the OAU, which has just ended in Addis Ababa, saw the participation of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso. The presence in Addis Ababa of the comrade president of Burkina Faso was highly appreciated by several heads of state and government delegations. Conscious of the fact that Africans themselves should find suitable solutions to the many problems facing them, President Thomas Sankara went to Addis Ababa to contribute his quota to the solution of the economic difficulties and political crisis shaking Africa.

Concerning the fight against apartheid, which dominated the debates, the comrade president of Burkina Faso informed his peers that the Burkinabe information and press organs are at the disposal of ANC militants to propagate the ideals of their struggle. Furthermore, Burkina Faso is ready to undertake the military training of ANC freedom fighters. Burkina Faso also offered 10 guns to the ANC to fight apartheid. Our country can at any time take other measures in order to participate in the rapid liberation of the South African people.

Besides the deliberations of the 22d OAU summit, the comrade president of Burkina Faso established many contacts with heads of state and of delegations, contacts which enabled him to remind them of the objectives pursued by the Burkinabe revolution. On his way back to Ouagadougou, President Thomas Sankara made a stopover in Libreville. In the Gabonese capital, President Omar Bongo and Thomas Sankara answered questions from Gabonese and Burkinabe reporters. Answering a question on movements of troops on the border of his country with Mali, President Thomas Sankara recalled that the Malian and Burkinabe people, having the same preoccupations for the realization of their legitimate aspirations, will not allow themselves to be turned away from their objectives.

[Begin recording] [Sankara] These movements [words indistinct] As far we Burkinabe are concerned, conscious of the duty on us, and conscious of the immensity of the task of building a prosperous nation and creating a better future for our people, we have often said that each passing day is so full of activities that occupy our minds that we cannot afford to be diverted from these tasks. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted] [end recording]

GUINEA

Further Reportage on Vlajkovic African Visit

Meets With Conte

LD012347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1859 GMT 1 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Conakry, August 1 (TANJUG) — Radovan Vlajkovic, a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, on a visit to Guinea now had a talk with Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee for National Reconstruction and president of Guinea here today. Vlajkovic and Conte discussed bilateral cooperation between Guinea and Yugoslavia and international relations in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, particularly the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement and state in the movement in anticipation of its 8th summit in Harare. They laid a particular stress on the need for the Harare gathering to be devoted to key-international problems and the non-aligned movement's greater engagement as an independent and autonomous factor in international relations.

Delegations Discuss Cooperation

LD012350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2039 GMT 1 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Conakry, August 1 (TANJUG) — The Yugoslav and Guinean delegations in Conakry today discussed aspects of bilateral cooperation which is evolving in the spirit of traditional friendship and joint understanding which characterizes the relations between the two non-aligned countries.

The Yugoslav delegation is composed of members of the federal government and other officials who are accompanying Yugoslav State Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic on his official visit to Guinea. The delegations pointed to existence of numerous possibilities for the promotion of bilateral cooperation in all spheres where such interest is expressed by the two countries. The talks presented a detailed view of the main directions of Guinea's three-year investment plan. Guinean officials expressed the wish for Yugoslavia to participate in the implementation of the plan, as it has to date. The matter will be discussed in detail at the next session of the Yugoslav-Guinean mixed committee scheduled for the end of the year.

Vlajkovic Departs Guinea

LD022028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Conakry, August 2 (TANJUG) — The visits to Ghana and Guinea were very successful and important for a further development of Yugoslavia's relations with those countries and, particularly so, as they were made at the time of preparations for an 8th non-aligned summit in Harare, Radovan Vlajkovic, a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, said here today before leaving Conakry for Belgrade.

In talks in recent days with Jerry Rawlings and Lansana Conte, presidents of Ghana and Guinea respectively, a full agreement was reached on the necessity for strengthening the Non-Aligned Movement's action capability, Vlajkovic said. Rawlings and Conte, the heads of states which together with Yugoslavia founded the movement, consider that Yugosalvia and other member countries which enjoy reputation within the movement and internationally have to particularly get engaged with the goal of securing success for the summit, Vlajkovic emphasized.

In a statement for TANJUG, Vlajkovic said that Ghana and Guinea have pointed out their attachment to the original principles of non-alignment as a guarantee that the movement will remain an autonomous and independent factor in international trends.

His visits to Ghana and Guinea have confirmed that these countries, as before, expect support from Yugosalvia in their efforts to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and its aid to get as soon as possible out of poverty and underdevelopment, the member of the Yugoslav Presidency underlined. Before leaving today, Vlajkovic had a closing talk with Gen Lansana Conte, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Reconstruction and president of Guinea, on summing up the results of his three-day visit to this friendly and non-aligned country. The Vlajkovic-Conte meeting today was their third working meeting during Vlajkovic's visit to Guinea.

LIBERIA

Authorities Fail To Arrest Opposition Leaders

HK050254 Hong Kong AFP in English 0233 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Monrovia, Aug 5 (AFP) — Liberian authorities failed to arrest three opposition leaders Monday when they declined to meet an apparent 72-hour deadline to pay 1,000-dollar fines for contempt of court. The Supreme Court imposed the fines on the chairman of the Grand Coalition of Opposition Parties, William Gabriel Kpoleh of the Liberia Unification Party, and on Jackson Doe of the Liberia Action Party, Edward Kesselly of the Unity Party and Wesley Johnson of the United People's Party.

Chief Justice James Nagbe said Friday that the four coalition leaders had defied the court's order last May banning them from "meeting, discussing and making statements" in the name of the coalition, which the court described as "unlawful and a conspiracy of association." Mr Johnson had said he would pay his fine, but Mr Doe, Mr Kesselly and Mr Kpoleh said they had no money to pay and denounced the court's ruling as "partial." It was not known if Mr Wesley had paid his fine.

Some sources said Mr Nagbe considered that the deadline had not yet expired, since Saturday and Sunday were not official working days. Meanwhile, opposition leaders who gathered at Unity Party headquarters to await arrest expressed concern

about the summoning of traditional chiefs to Monrovia to confer with President Samuel Doe. They said the chiefs had been asked to propose a one-party state and that opposition political parties would be banned.

Opposition Favors Dialogue on Price Increases

AB312140 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Three opposition parties grouping the Liberian Action Party, LAP, the Liberian Unification Party, LUP, and the Unity Party, UP, have reaffirmed what they call their commitment to reconciliation and national unity. The reaffirmation of the parties comes in the wake of continued increase in the prices of basic commodities on the local markets.

In a statement read by Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf on behalf of the opposition parties at the press conference today, they said they welcome the dialogue with the (?present) government officials in finding meaningful solutions to the problems of continuing price increases. The three opposition parties expressed concern [words indistinct] for the prices of commodities are falling on the world markets while Liberian prices continue to remain [words indistinct] high on the local market, particularly gasoline.

MALI

Iraqi Vice President Arrives for Visit

AB311738 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, the vice president of Iraq, arrived in Bamako this afternoon for a 3-day official visit to Mali. His Excellency Ma'ruf was met after deplaning by General Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union who was accompanied by members of government. In an interview with the Malian press, Mr Ma'ruf explained that his official visit to Mali is aimed at strengthening the cooperation between our friendly countries through the examination of bilateral issues. Touching on the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Iraqi vice president asserted that his country is making every effort to establish peace in this region of the world. He added that Iraq would be ready to examine a peace initiative if only Iran would be (?ready to do the same).

NIGERIA

Ondo State NLC Council Calls Off Strike

AB041917 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The Ondo State Council of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] today called off the 4-day-old strike embarked upon by the state's civil servants. A communique at the end of a meeting with Governor Mike Ahigbe in Akure this evening said that the workers would be paid their salary arrears within 1 week. The meeting agreed that no workers would be victimized as a result of the strike action. It was also agreed that the government should investigate alleged fraudulent activities in the civil service with the view to bringing culprits to book. The communique was jointly signed by the chairman of the state council of the NLC, Mr Olayide Ogunjabi; a top civil servant, Mrs Ayodele Ajaguna; and the federal labor officer in Akure, Mr S.S. Oke.

TOGO

Eyadema, PRC Envoy Discuss Bilateral Relations

AB311640 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Three audiences were granted this morning at the Presidential Palace. The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema received in turn (Li Pei), the PRC's ambassador, and Dramane Ouattara, the resident representative of the United Nations Development Program. The first personality to be received by the founding-chairman was the PRC's ambassador, (Li Pei). Talking to newsmen about the topics discussed with the head of state, the PRC ambassador said they centered on bilateral relations.

[Begin recording][(Pei)] We held a very friendly discussion during which we discussed bilateral issues. As the head of state has said, nothing overshadows our ties. So, our relations have been excellent since I assumed office here about 1 year ago. I have noted that Togo is a hospitable land and everywhere I go I receive a very warm welcome, not only from the government officials, but also from the Togolese people. The president and I discussed ways to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries. I am firmly convinced that the relations between our two countries will be further developed and bolstered.

[Unidentified reporter] In what fields in particular will these relations be further developed and strengthened?

[(Pei)] In all fields, not only in the political field, but also in the economic and cultural areas. For example, we have some projects here in Togo: the building of the [Party] House at Kara, which was constructed about 2 years ago. We also have the Anie sugar factory project consisting of the factory proper and a sugar cane plantation. The construction is proceeding according to schedule and it is estimated that the project will be completed by the end of this year. Then, in the cultural and medical fields, we have two medical teams — one serving here in Lome while the other is in Kara. Finally, we received recently a delegation of the journalists trade union. This delegation was warmly received in the PRC. In return, the PRC sent a delegation of the journalist trade union to Togo. So, all these things go to demonstrate clearly that relations of friendship and cooperation between the PRC and Togo are being strengthened in all areas. [end recording][passage omitted]

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 6 Air Force Helicopters Shot Down

MB041422 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The UNITA movement in Angola claims that its armed forces shot down six helicopters of the Angolan Air Force during an attack on a base of the movement in the central region of the country. A spokesman for UNITA said in Lisbon the attack was launched last Friday at Munhango in Bie province. He said antiaircraft cannon fire shot down the helicopters during the attack by an unknown number of helicopters and 15 MiG figher planes which were supporting an infantry force.

Portuguese Citizen Expelled for Illegal Activities

MB041654 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Communique from the Ministry of External Relations issued in Luanda on 4 August]

[Text] The long path we have trod as a sovereign and independent nation has been characterized by the unwavering revolutionary stance of the entire Angolan people from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province led by the MPLA-Labor Party, with enormous sacrifices in the struggle against international imperialism and its internal and external agents for the intransigent defense of the objectives of our revolution.

The difficulties facing our young nation are still numerous and are aggravated by various factors, including the war imposed on us by the racist South African regime and UNITA puppet gangsters, assisted by the United States, toward which most of our efforts are devoted to orgainze and equip our Armed Forces, as well as to mobilize the entire population in general for the tasks of defense and security to safeguard the territorial integrity of our fatherland. However, the option freely chosen by the Angolan people to build a fatherland free from any form of exploitation on the path toward socialism, constitutes a serious threat to the interests of international imperialism, whose aim is to install in the People's Republic of Angola a loyal puppet regime that would defend its strategy for southern Africa geared toward blocking the independence of the peoples of the region still under domination and oppression.

To achieve its ambitious plans, international imperialism is able to mobilize the public opinion of some Western countries through sensational press campaigns to distort the true meaning of the struggle waged by the Angolan people. In carrying out its plans of economic and social destabilization, it enjoys the connivance of internal reaction, which includes elements of the colonial bourgeoisie who in many cases opted to stay in the People's Republic of Angola to make easy profits by violating Angolan laws in subtle ways and thus defending the interests of foreign private enterprises, as well as their personal interests, to the detriment of Angolan enterprises.

Taking into account hat the constitutional law in force in the People's Republic of Angola requires that foreign citizens carrying out professional activity in Angola respect the legislation in force and so respect the path chosen by the Angolan people, the People's Republic of Angola declares a Portuguese citizens, Mr Miguel Albino Faria de (Bastos), bearer of passport No. 1040/80, born in Vizela Guimaraes Municipality, and residing at (Emilio Gide) Road, No 85 to 89, Alvalade Ward, Malhanga municipality, persona non grata. He must leave the national territory within 48 hours. Other measures within the framework of our law may be takne against him in view of the seriousness of his offense. Faria de (Bastos) has been involved in unlawful activities against the People's Republic of Angola, activities which in view of their nature and magnitude might not only endanger the sovereignty and security of the Angolan state but also its relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries.

The Ministry of External Relations would also like to take the opportunity to warn all foreign citizens whose activities may go against the interests of the Angolan state that measures could be taken against them in comformity with the nature of their offenses.

[Signed] Ministry of External Relations.

Luanda, 4 Angust 1986, year of the defense of the people's revolution.

MALAWI

Zambia Cooperation Commission Issues Communique

MB012006 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The fourth ministerial meeting of the Malawi-Zambia permanent commission of cooperation, which ended yesterday in Blantyre, today issued a joint communique regarding its discussions. The communique said during its deliberations the commission reviewed and considered the progress made since the third meeting held in Lusaka last year and resolved to continue cooperation in various fields agreed by the two countries. In the communique the leader of the Malawi delegation, Mr Watson Deleza, who is minister of trade, industry, and tourism, stated that progress had been made in areas of cooperation identified at the previous meeting of the commission in spite of the serious challenges caused by financial manpower constraints. He expressed confidence that the two countries would continue to be guided by the determination of their respective political leaders to enhance this global cooperation and to break the vicious circle of underdevelopment.

The leader of the Zambian delegation, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, who is his country's minister of power, transport, and communications, said in the time since its inception the commission ha managed to work consistently and he called for expanding bilateral programs of cooperation in various socioeconomic sectors. In order that development coordination of improved payment mechanisms, harmonized customs procedures, and exchange of information, students and visits of technical personnel are symbols of growing cooperation. The Zambian delegation

this morning called on his excellency the life president at Sanjika Palance in Blantyre where they delivered a message of goodwill from President Kaunda of Zambia. The delegation has since left for Lusaka.

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Officers Claim Malawi Support of MNR

MB031030 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 3 Aug 86

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" Program; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] We are now bringing to you a report from Niassa Province in which the provincial military commander and the chief of general staff of a Border Guard Troops [TGF] unit were interviewed. These two military officials denounced the connivance of neighboring Malawi in the criminal actions perpetrated by the armed bandits. According to those high-ranking officers of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM there is countless evidence of support given by that country to the criminals. Asked to comment on the infiltration routes used by the armed bandits operating in Niassa province the provincial military commander said:

[Unidentified provincial commander] "The areas of infiltration into Niassa Province are, first, through Zambezia Province. It is from the Lioma and Molumbo localities of Gurue district. There is also a great influx from Malawi, particularly in the locality of Chiuta, Macanhelas district, and (Meluca) locality, near Lake Amaramba in Mandimba district. We can also mention the (Ngauma) area of Mentangula as an infiltration route. This shows that Malawi has been harboring armed bandits in its territory, and they move freely within that country, with no precaution whatsoever because they are welcome by the government. We believe that this is the case and that they have bases in Malawi. Furthermore, they have all the (?moral) and war materiel support in Malawi. Regarding the infiltration routes, there is at this point in time a greater influx from Malawi than from Zambezia. That is, in Malawi they move around freely, whereas in the neighboring Zambezia Province the bandits have to hide in order not to be attacked by our forces guarding that province."

Asked to comment if the visit by President Samora Machel to Malawi had not put an end to this situaation, the provincial commander said:

[Provincial commander] "Had there been a qualitative change in support of the visit of his excellency the chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM, President Samora Machel would not have denounced Malawi during his visit to Malawi, that is, this country is allowing the movement in its territory of armed bandits who attack Mozambique. Perhaps there are normal diplomatic relations, but there is no change at military level and the situation is deteriorating.

"The armed bandits get their food supplies from the plundering of property belonging to the people, and the war materiel is carried from Malawi into Zambezia and then to Niassa. There are times when the war materiel finishes and then they go back and forward. However, there are instances when light aircraft, Hercules type, fly over at night, sometimes at a low altitude. There have been cases involving helicopters, but we believe that these fly from Malawi to supply the armed bandits here. There are areas where (?this has been happening), and it could well be that the airplanes supply war materiel and are also involved in reconnaissance operations."

We asked a high-ranking officer of the TGF stationed in Niassa to air his views on this issue:

[TGF officer] "As we all know and the world at large was well, the armed bandits, who are trained and financed by the imperialist countries, particularly the Republic of South Africa, use the Malawi territory as their point of departure to our country. The bandits are sent to Malawi and from here they cross into our territory, particularly Niassa Province. They are infiltrated through the border region of (Kasuir) in Malawi, and in Mozambique through the (?Sombo), Lake Amaramba, and (Lualeli) areas of the border districts of Mandimba, Mecanhelas, and (Ngauma), respectively.

"When they cross our border, the bandits assemble at one of the main bases situated in the (Nairubi) locality of (Mugima) district, from where they break into small groups which move toward north and east of Niassa Province. From Zambezia Province the armed bandits enter Niassa through Mecanhelas district. It is in Zambezia Province that there are important bases from where armed bandits and supplies are sent to Niassaa.

"There are instances when violations of the airspace begin in Malawi. The aircraft enter Zambezia Province where they drop war materiel which is then carried to Niassa Province, supplying the small camps in this province."

Two 'Armed Bandit Hideouts' in Zambezia Destroyed

MB041947 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The FPLM forces destroyed two armed bandit hideouts in (Bengue) region, Zambezia Province, last Saturday. Quoting sources in the local military command, our Zambezia correspondent reported that our forces captured an assortment of war materiel and recovered people's goods stolen by the bandits.

Judicial Cooperation Pact With Comoros Signed

MB011825 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] A document outlining the development of cooperation between the Ministries of Justice of Mozambique and the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros was signed in Maputo this afternoon by Ossumane Ali Dauto and Ben Ali Bacar, ministers of justice of Mozambique and the Comoros, respectively.

Speaking on the occasion, the Mozambican minister of justice said that the document expresses the desire of the two ministries of justice, as members of the governments of two African countries on the Indian Ocean, to establish fraternal relations of cooperation within the framework of a policy of good neighborliness. Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto said that it is in the field of justice that we must establish the principles that will transform the Indian Ocean into region belonging exclusively to the countries in the area, thus safeguarding the interests of Mozambique and Comoros.

SOUTH AFRICA

Preliminary Reaction to Commonwealth Conference

From Envoy in UK

MB051030 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Interview with South African Ambassador to Britain Dr Denis Worrall in London by Jan van Niekerk on the "Network" program in English — live]

[Text] [Van Niekerk] And now continuing with our discussions we have our ambassador in London Dr Denis Worrall. Dr Worrall, looking at some of the measures now that Mrs Thatcher is prepared to accept against South Africa, would you say she is going back on her word that she has given South Africa or that she has given the public at large?
[Worrall] Well, I think that she is [changes thought] I would like to see what the situation is tomorrow quite frankly, and I would like to see something of reasons which have been given. I think it is important to say that Mrs Thatcher found herself under unbelievable pressure, pressure from all sides and the fact is that what analyses I have seen so far have been instant analyses. They have tended to focus on the fact that she has given precedence to the EEC [European Economic Community] as opposed to the Commonwealth and it rather looks as though the focus of criticism tomorrow will be the fact that she has paid more attention to the EEC and the United States that to the Commonwealth.

[Van Niekerk] Now looking briefly at those measures that she is prepared to take against South Africa, that is on tourism, steel, coal, and also gold coins, and then also new investments. Could you just briefly give an indication of whether you think that would have a real desired effect of what they want to achieve by that?
[Worrall] Look, I think that we must accept that South Africa has sanctions already. The question of whether this is a new thing or not, whether there is to be sanctions or not is not the argument. We have got sanctions. Every South African businessman who exports at all knows that we have got sanctions. We are paying a premium because our products are made in South Africa. So I think we must accept that. I think secondly that all sanctions hurt us economically. We are a country that needs economic development. We need growth and the fact is that we have a situation where we are a capital exporting country at the moement which is almost criminal, and the specific costs of these sanctions will be worked out by people who are in a better position to do so, but I think the point that one needs to make is that while they may hurt us economically the fact is they should not deter us politically. We have a certain course and psychologically there is no question in my mind, judging from press reaction in South Africa, from what I know of the South African Government and its people, this is the most misguided course of action that can ever have been conceived.

[Van Niekerk] One thing that seems surprising is the decision taken yesterday at the summit that South Africa has not made adequate progress. Now, could you give an indication of what is meant by that phrase "adequate progress" and have you ever conveyed to the British Government or other governments what progress has been made?
[Worrall] Well, what they talk with "adequate progress" was with the demolition of apartheid. The concept of apartheid is never defined and I must say I watched on television yesterday as the chairman of the conference reported to the press on the decision that had been taken and said that we carefully weighed up the situation and we came to the conclusion that South Africa had not adequately progressed since Nassau in eliminating apartheid, and my wife and I looked at each other and I don't know who said it first but what unbelievable hypocrisy, because that is what it in fact is. This has never been a serious exercise. Even the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group was not taken seriously. When they were in South Africa ...

[Van Niekerk, interrupting] ...if you say not taken seriously ...
[Worrall] It was not taken seriously by the nominating governments. Rajiv Gandhi was rubbishing the group when they were in South Africa. So the point is that there is... [changes thought] It failed for many reasons but one of the reasons it failed was cynicism on the part of the nominating governments, but the fact is that the demands on South Africa break all the rules of politics. Reformers always need time. Mrs Thatcher in Ulster needs time. Reformers resent certainty because there is no certainty. You can't lay down political timetables. You can't spell out end results, objectives. Mrs Thatcher can't spell out the objective in Ulster and that is something that everbody accepts but with South Africa we have got to spell it all out.

[Van Niekerk] Well, now following on that doctor, now if sanctions are applied against South Africa, can we ever hope to regain the initiative of reform in South Africa because there might just be sanctions again or other threats?
[Worrall] Well that's a very real problem and that brings us to a watershed in our international relations because the point you are making is that whatever positive things we do in South Africa, it will be said that that by the likes of Sony Ramphal, for example, that that is the result of pressure. I believe that that is a mistake in belief, I think first of all that there are certain major reforms that have taken place in South Africa. I refer to the increasing freedom of choice which is allowed South Africans which in fact the world and our friends in the world will accept have nothing to do with pressure. With respect to political change, if political change in South Africa corresponded to the demands of our critics, in other words it was simply movement towards a one-person-one-vote unitary state concept then I would say yes, every move we took would in fact be interpreted as a result of pressure, but I believe that the government's spokesmen are absolutely correct in saying that the answer to South Africa's problems is

going to be a unique one. It is going to be exceptional. No two governments in the world are the same in the first place, and secondly, our kind of society requires a power-sharing formula, and the movement, therefore must be in that direction.

And I sincerely hope — there will be more pressure — but I sincerely hope, and I understand it as I sit here I must tell you, I understand the feelings of South Africans at this moment, I can understand that South Africans must feel they live in a very harsh world, that the pressures on them are tremendous, I can understand it, I can also understand a feeling of resentment which many South Africans will feel, but I think we must recognize that we are faced with the situation which requires us to concentrate our intelligence, to concentrate our experience and our commitment in fact developing the economy not to beat sanctions, that is a mistake, not to beat sanctions but in fact to find answers to the question of unemployment, jobs, the spread on wealth in South Africa. It must be a positive objective.

In the second place we must take note of certain little things. For example, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Malawi have declared themselves to be against sanctions. We must recognize that in the region and in the third place we must in fact spell out the options in South Africa. This is not necessarily something the government must do but constitutionally we must spell out the options to show the world that there are answers other than the one-person-one-vote unitary system.

[Van Niekerk] Lastly, Dr Worrall, it seems that there is one ray of hope and that is that Mrs Thatcher has according to newspaper reports, said that she acknowledges that there is some kind of reform in South Africa and that she didn't go quite along the same road as all the other leaders. Now is that still a ray of hope or must South Africa discard all foreign forces and go it alone? [Worrall] No, I think that South Africa must take account of criticism. I think it is a mistake to believe that you can live in world without criticism because we do have a problem. We, in fact, have a very big problem. The danger is that what the world is doing is trivializing that problem and we must in fact resist that. We must respond to this challenge. Incidentally one of the things that Mrs Thatcher did say in her statement was that she accepted these measures but she did not accept responsibility for the harm which would cause blacks in South Africa and that is a very interesting little statement. It indicates the pressure to which she was subjected. But I think that we will have to look at this again. I think it is a little too early toidraw any hard and fast conclusions on what happened today.

[Van Niekerk] Thank you very much, Dr Worrall, for joining us in our studio here in London tonight, and [changes to Afrikaans] from me it is greetings until we talk to you later from London to bring further developments from the Commonwealth conference here in London. Good night.

Sanctions Will Not Ruin Economy

MB051239 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1233 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Aug 5, SAPA — The new British and Commonwealth measures against South Africa amounted to "rifleshot sanctions" and would not ruin the economy, the president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr Pat Corbin, said today.

A spokesman for the South African Tourism Board and the British Tourist authority said the new measures should not affect their business. They were reacting to sanctions announced after the seven-nation Commonwealth summit ended last night.

Mr Corbin said the sanctions "looked good on paper" but were essentially designed to minimise damage to the particupating countries. He warned that the South African Government could start "flexing its own economic muscle."

"If these countries don't want to buy certain South African products, the government may be reluctant to handle similar goods from other countries which pass through our ports," Mr Corbin added.

A spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) said businessmen believed the situation in South Africa was very complex and that sanctions would do more harm than good. "With sanctions in place, the business community will have to do what it can to survive but it will retain its interest in trying to keep open the options for peaceful negotiations," he said. [passage omitted]

The manager of the British Tourist Authority in South Africa, Mr David Spain, said: "In theory, the package should not affect our operations at all. We work predominantly with the South African market and we promote tourism to Britain from here.

"At present, we don't see the proposal as refering to tourism from here to Britain. Whether or not the South African Government will take a different view remains to be seen."

A voluntary ban on South African tourism promotion n the United Kingdom would not adversely affect the operations of the SA Tourism Board [SATB] or the promotion of tourism to the country, SATB executive director Mr Spencer Thomas said today.

Commitment Remains

MB050522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Commonwealth leaders meeting in London have adopted the extraordinary position that not only is progress in a dismantling apartheid in South Africa inadequate, but there is no genuine intention of dismantling apartheid. Of the seven only Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain expressed reservations. She at least is not prepared to join in the shameful abandonment of truth and principle that nowadays characterises the activities of the sanctions lobbyists.

In the face of that onslaught other political figures who have in the past recognized the accelerated pace of reform have since chosen to remain silent. Mrs Thatcher's action is consistent with

her statement to the Commons last October that "the present South African Government has taken more steps to start the process of dismantling apartheid than any of its predecessors."

As for the rest, their accusation is in a sense unanswerable. For as long as the word "apartheid" continues to be used merely as a slogan, as an undefined term of abuse, it is impossible to deal rationally with the allegations pertaining to it. South Africa has attempted in the past to engage critics in meaningful debate about the nature of apartheid and its elimination.

A detailed definition, setting out the government's viewpoint, was given in a statement, issued a year ago.

"If (the statement read) by apartheid is meant political domination of any one community of any other, the exclusion of any community from the political decisionmaking process, injustice or inequality in the opportunities available for any community, or racial discrimination and impairment of human dignity, then the South African Government shares in the rejection of that concept."

That definition was neither accepted nor rejected by the sanctions lobbyists. Nor did they take any attempt to explain what they themselves meant by the term. They simply carried on, in disregard of every reform implemented in that country monotonously repeating their charges. When political leaders and commentators disagreed publicly, quoting evidence of substantial changes that were taking place, they were ignored.

Even such a man as the internationally respected banker Mr Fritz Leutwiler, whose impartiality and integrity is unquestioned, could make no impression when after a personal investigation he concluded that South Africa was in the midst of "one hell of a reform programme."

If assessments of this kind make no impression it can only be because the primary concern of the sanctions lobbyists is not with apartheid at all. They may be motivated by an ideological commitment to a body like the ANC, or by where they perceive their economic interests to lie, or by any of a variety of considerations of political power in which South Africa's role is purely fortuitous. But their motivation is transparently not mainly a concern of democracy and human rights (if it were, most of them would be fully occupied with trying to rectify wrongs in their own countries).

That the commitment to dismantling apartheid is genuine, is borne out by an overwhelming mass of evidence. Those who would use a systematic denial of the facts as their excuse for imposing sanctions against South Africa are beyond the reach of rational discussion.

Ntuli Replacement Announcement Anticipated

MB051049 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] A new minister of internal affairs for KwaNdebele will probably be appointed today. The KwaNdebele cabinet is meeting this morning in Siyabuswa and according to our representative a new minister to replace Mr Peit Ntuli will be appointed. Mr Ntuli was killed in a car explosion last Wednesday. In the meantime the chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Skosana, has announced that a special session of the cabinet will take place next Tuesday when the unrest situation will be discussed.

STAR: KwaNdebele Independence Still on Agenda

MB051017 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Aug 86 p 1

[By David Braun]

[Excerpt] Cape Town — The Government is to push ahead with its plans to give KwaNdebele independence in four months' time, it was reliably understood today.

This is despite opposition in the homeland, in South Africa and internationally to the creation of the fifth independent national state.

KwaNdebele will be a nation of about 320,000 people in a barely developed area which will remain economically dependent on South Africa.

Of its total population, 120,000 are residents of the Moutse area, a 66,000 hectare district transferred from Lebowa against the wishes of Moutse and Lebowa.

Opposition to the homeland's independence has reached such a level that KwaNdebele has become one of South Africa's worst troublespots.

The excision of Moutse is the subject of court action by the Lebowa Government.

If the South African Government wins this case and proceeds with its independence plan, the Labour Party, National Peoples' Party and Progressive Federal Party have vowed to oppose it in Parliament.

This could result in another parliamentary deadlock, with the Government having to resort to the President's Council to force legislation through.

Tutu's Successor as Johannesburg Bishop Selected

MB041658 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 4, SAPA — The dean of St Mary's Anglican Cathedral, The Very Rev Duncan Buchanan, was today elected the new Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of Johannesburg. He succeeds Bishop Desmond Tutu, who is to become the Archbishop of Cape Town, to head the Church of the Province of South Africa.

The very Rev Buchanan was the warden (principal) of St Paul's Theological College in Grahamstown from 1976 to this year, before becoming dean of Johannesburg in May this year.

A spokesman for the Anglican Church said his election gave rise to "great joy in the church" because of his wide experience.

Before the election three other names had been mentioned as possible candidates: the bishop suffragan of Johannesburg East, Bishop Simeon Nkoane; Bishop David Russell, the bishop suffragan of St Johns in Transkei; and the Rev Winston Ndugane, principal of St Bede's Theological college in Umtata. Today's election took place in secret at St Barnabas College in Bosmont, Johannesburg. Bishop Tutu will be enthoned as archbishop of Cape Town next month.

SAA Denies Selling Aircraft To Evade Sanctions

MB041518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1459 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 4, SAPA — A spokesman for South African Airways [SAA] today denied reports that the airline had sold several of its Boeing 747's in lease-back deals to foreign banks. Reports alleged SAA had sold several aircraft in preparation for possible sanctions and denials of landing rights overseas. SAA operated 32 of its fleet of 40 planes itself, Mr Francois Louw, the SAA media liason officer, said today. Eight other craft were leased out to foreign airlines, he said.

"We deny that we have sold any aircraft," Mr Louw said. "We have leased aircraft on a plain leasing basis because of a decrease in passengers."

Conservatives Push for Union of Rightist Parties

MB031253 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Aug GMT 86

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] says it is fully committed tounite the Herstigte Nationale Party [HNP] [Reformed National Party]. The CP guardian member of Parliament for Natal, Mr Frank le Roux, told the party's Natal Congress at Uvango that it was time for a united rightist front to fight the government.

After several calls from delegates for a united rightist front Mr Le Roux said the CP was a 100 percent committed to merging with the HNP. He said further talks on unification between the two parties would be conducted later this month. It was the CP's desire that the matter should come to a head. The congress also expressed its opinion on sanctions and disinvestment. A motion was adopted that he government should stop using sanctions as what it called a terror tactic to force people to support Mr P.W. Botha's reform progam.

One of the Natal vice-chairmen, Mr (Gert) Moeyer, said sanctions would stimulate industry in the country. Opening the congress last night the leader of the party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, staunchly defended the concept of apartheid. He said although no group could claim that God was on its side, there was justification in the Bible for the right of a people to its own territory and fatherland.

[Begin Treurnicht recording] The truth about apartheid is being revealed and appreciated. In essence it is partition of land, it means separateness, it means separate freedom of various or different people in the country. It means the protection of cultural and national identity. Apartheid means protection against domination. It creates the opportunity for community life and for community development. That is apartheid. It underlines the variety of the beauty in God's creation. It is — in the political sphere — it is the basis of true democracy. [end recording]

To Run Single Candidate

MB041234 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] A top member of the Conservative Party says the CP is moving towards a merger with the Herstigte Nasionale Party. HNP Frank le Roux, who is an MP and member of the CP executive says the merger is a bid to offer disgruntled South Africans a united right-wing front. Speaking at the party's congress in Durban, he said the two parties will agree to field a single right-wing candidate in the Klip River Paliamentary by-election in September.

Heunis Says Group Area Proclamation To Be Studied

MB040947 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0938 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, August 4, SAPA — The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced today that proclamation R17 was to be investigated by the Group Areas Board with a view to amending or repealing it.

The proclamation, which restricts the admission of racially disqualified persons from restaurants and other licensed premises outside the boundaries of free trading areas, had brought about appearent discrepancies in its application, the minister said in a statement issued today.

"This situation, to say the least, has created great confusion and uncertainty with the public," he said.

It appeared that businesses which were no longer subject to the restrictions of the act or to whom concessions had been made, such as cinemas and restaurants, had managed successfully without the formal controls of R17.

"I have consequently decided that in order to bring the proclamation in line with the Liquor Act and at the same time make it possible for businesses that fall outside the boundary of free trade areas to make decisions themselves as to whom they admit to their premises, that the Group Areas board investigate and make recommendations to me regarding the desirability of amending proclamation R17 or even to repeal it in its entirely," Mr Heunis said. Interested persons could make representations to the director-general, Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Private Bag x644, Pretoria to reach him before 22 August, 1986, the statement concluded.

CAPE TIMES Reporter Arrested in Cape Town

MB021005 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1000 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 2, SAPA — *Cape Times* reporter Peter Dennehy was arrested at the newspaper offices yesterday, taken to his Observatory home which was searched, then released on his own recognisance.

He was told to report at 8am on Monday to the security police offices at 112 Loop Street.

Two casually-dressed policemen walked into the *Cape Times* newsroom soon after 2pm and in full view of almost the entire *Cape Times* reporting staff, ordered Mr Dennehy to accompany them to his home saying there was "trouble" there. Lieutenant Frans Mostert of the security police told senior staff at the *Cape Times* that Mr Dennehy was being held under section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

The *Cape Times* sent an attorney, Mr John Kirkpatrick, to his home in Oxford Street, Observatory. Mr Kirkpatrick was present when the house was searched and a book confiscated. The search, which extended to the entire house, lasted about two hours.

Police Commissioner Confirms Funeral Banning Orders

MB021159 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Egnlish
1100 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] The divisional commissioner of police for the Eastern Province, Brigadier (Ernest Schnettler), has called for all restrictions and banning orders for the region to be obeyed, especially with regard to funerals this weekend. He pointed out that the amendment to the emergency regulations published in the *Government Gazette* yesterday was retroactive from 12 June and that all restrictions imposed since the introduction of the state of emergency were valid.

Information Bureau: Unrest Picture Ban Widened

MB041520 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The ban on unrest pictures has been widened. The Bureau for Information says no pictures of damage during or after an unrest event may be taken without prior permission. Previously pictures could be taken after the incident was over.

July Said Calmer Than Preceding Months

MB041308 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1307 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Bloemfontain, Aug 4, SAPA — Data pertaining to July indicated last month was "more calm" than many preceding months, Dr Kobus Neethling, the research director at the Bureau for Information said today.

"The data pertaining to July, although still short-term data, does indicate that there has been more calm the past month than what the case has been for many months," Dr Neethling told a group of businessmen in Bloemfontein.

I would like to re-emphasise what I said last week and that is that when the seven week period of the emergency situation is viewed within the context of the 23 month period of the unrest, we are looking at a relatively short period.

"Although the trends are meaningful, an accurate long-term prediction is still premature," he said.

"During the seventh week of the state of emergency, 19 unrest-related deaths were recorded, the lowest number in five weeks," Dr Neethling said.

Sixteen people were injured during the seventh week, "which is by far the lowest number for any week of the emergency situation."

"The number of incidents also declined and the low-trend of the past six weeks was maintained.

"When July is now viewed within the total context of the unrest period. (September 1984 to July 1986) meaningful deductions can be made.

"During July the average daily number of unrest-related deaths was lower than that of any corresponding period the past six months, the number of injuries the lowest since May 1985 and the number of incidents the lowest since January 1985. "Violence amongst black people accounted for 73 percent of all unrest-related deaths in July."

Information Bureau Releases Daily Unrest Reports

1 Aug Report

MB011110 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1105 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 1, SAPA — The Bureau for Information situation report for the 24 hours ended at 6am today:

"The stability concerning the unrest situation has since the second week of the state of emergency in all respects been maintained. Yesterday was the fifth day during the past month that less than 20 incidents occurred countrywide. These incidents were limited to only four of the 19 police divisions. Only one incident aimed against the security forces — stonethrowing — was reported. "Soweto reported the most incidents, namely five. there were stonethrowing incidents and two private vehicles were burnt. Only one unrest-related incident — stonethrowing — was reported in the Western Province.

"Three deaths occurred in the Eastern Province in violence among blacks. No other incidents were reported in the Eastern Province. In KwaZakele, Port Elizabeth the burnt bodies of two unknown black men were found by the security forces at 0700 in an outside toilet of the Full Gospel Church in Kacipa Street. "Another burnt body was found by the security forces in the Walmer Graveyard, Port Elizabeth. The dead man has not yet been identified.

"It was reported earlier that a number of people are currently standing trial in connection with the murder of people by burning.
"The intimidation of people by threatening them with such a death is also regarded in serious light. On July 23, three people were sentenced in the Middelburg regional court to three years imprisonment, of which 18 months were suspended for four years for the intimidation of black woman in Steynsburg last November. They had thrown the meat she had bought at a butchery on the ground and threatened to burn her to death.
"The only injuries reported where in Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele where 10 people sustained minor injuries when their vehicle was attacked with petrol bombs."

2 Aug Report
MB021127 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1124 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 2, SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria for the period from 6am yestterday to 6am today:

"No deaths during the above period were reported and unrest-related incidents remained low and comprised mainly of stone-throwing, various incidents of intimidation of schoolchildren wanting to attend their schools, and arson, causing damage to property.
"Five arrests concerning these incidents were made during this period. "Most of these incidents occurred on the west Rand, where four cases of intimidation of schoolchildren were reported, two each respectively in the Sebokeng and Evaton (both Vereeniging) black residential areas.
"In Langa, Cape Town, a group of approximately 30 blacks set a private vehicle alight, causing extensive damage to the vehicle. One black was arrested. In Tembisa, east Rand, two black men and two black women were arrested after an incident of stone-throwing. "A late report received this morning confirmed the death on July 31 of Constable Michael Chokoe, 30, of the South African Police as a result of injuries sustained when he was shot by two unidentified black men on 30 July.
"Constable Chokoe, who lived at the Moroka Police Barracks in Soweto, escorted a furniture delivery truck and while the truck was being unloaded at a private residence opposite White City soccer stadium in Soweto, Constable Chokoe, who was standing next to the truck, was shot by his two attackers with a firearm, the make and calibre of which could not be determined. "Constable Chokoe, who was single and had served in the SAP for 10 years, will be buried on August 9 in Pietersburg, where his parents are still living."

3 Aug Report
MB030954 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0952 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 3, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretoria, unrest situation report for the period 6h00 (August 2) to 6h00 (August 3):

During the above period two terrorist bomb attacks took place
The bomb which damaged the Lakeside post office near Muizenberg, Cape on August 2 has been identified as a limpet mine which was put in a garbage bin attached to an stop sign in front of the post office and not to a stop sign, as was initially reported yesterday. Relatively little damage was caused by this explosion and apart from a cut on a finger of the postmaster, no other injuries were reported.
The bomb blast in the Atlantic meat market in Walvis Bay yesterday morning took the lives of four people and injured 24, five seriously. Separate detailed reports on these two terrorist acts were released on August 2.
Ends report.

3 Aug Update
MB031151 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1138 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 3, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretoria up-date on the unrest situation for the period covering August 2 to August 3:

The number of unrest-related incidents during the report period was again low and in fact fewer incidents than during the previous day were reported. No deaths occurred.
Stone-throwing, arson and attempts at arson made up most of the incidents, which led to several arrests. In a shooting incident two security force members were serious injured. The majority of incidents occurred in the Eastern Province.
At 19h25 in the Zwelentemba black residential area, Worcester, a group of blacks attacked a security force vehicle with stones. Countering the attack, the security forces used tearsmoke and buckshot. One black man was slightly injured and three black men were arrested.
In Bobhelong, Vanderbijlpark, at 07h25 on August 2, a delivery vehicle was stoned by a group of blacks and security forces arrested four black men. Damage to the vehicle was slight.
In an incident in Umlazi, Durban, at 18h10 on August 2 two blacks spilled petrol in a bus and set it alight. A black man was injured in the incident. Damage in the bus was faily extensive.
In Kwazakele, Port Elizabeth, a group of blacks in an act of arson caused extensive damage to a private home. In another incident of attempted arson, three black men tried to set a private home alight. No damage was caused in this unsuccessful arson attempt.
In the Siyatemba black residential area in Balfour, East Rand, two members of the security forces, reacting to a telephone call, investigated a complaint of a firearm being brandished at a private house. On arriving at the house, shots were fired at the two security force members by unknown attackers from the opposite side of the street, hitting the two security force members and seriously injuring both. Both are in satisfactory condition.
Ends report.

3-4 Aug 'Quietest Day'
MB050609 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0607 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 5, SAPA — The following is the unrest report for the period 06h00 on Sunday to 6h00 yesterday, delayed in transmission.

"South Africa yesterday experienced a virtually unrest-free day, in line with the encouraging decline in unrest the past week.
"Although unrest still occurs in some areas of the country, there are clear indicaitons that the aim of the state of emergency to restore peace and stability countrywide is being increasingly achieved.
"No deaths were reported and only one person was injured.
"It was the quietest day with regard to the number of incidents this year. Only minimal damage was caused.
"In the Eastern Province, an area plagued by unrest during the past two years, no incidents of any nature occurred. In Soweto, another focal point of unrest, only four incidents, which caused about R800 damage, were reported. There were two stone-throwing incidents resulting in R95 damage on the east Rand and in the Western Province only two incidents were reported."

5 Aug Report

MB051052 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1050 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Aug 5, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretoria's unrest situation report for the period 06h00 (August 4) to 06h00 (August 5):

For the second day running the country yesterday experienced virtually no unrest. No deaths or serious injuries were reported. More than two-thirds of the few incidents that did occur consisted of stonethrowing. The damage resulting from these incidents was minimal. [passage omitted] The security forces appreciate the support of the public in their aim to restore calm and order in all areas, so that meaningful progress can be made with socio-economic and political development.
Ends report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Sanctions

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 31 July says that British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe came to South Africa with "what was tantamount to an ultimatum." The editorial also says that President Botha's "defiance has made sanctions virtually inevitable." However, it goes on to ask whether Botha's stance was defiant. Considering the likelihood of major reforms — "and there are more reforms in the pipeline — he has every right to ask why the world is ganging up on South Africa and demanding of it responses that it demands of no other country which has ethnic, racial or other internal problems." Overseas critics want a "hand-over to Black majority rule, preferably to the Communist-dominated, terroristic African National Congress," so "why the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC should have been made the key issue of the mission only the EC and Sir Geoffrey can say." The editorial notes that the only way that South Africa can escape sanctions is by "total capitulation to the US, EC and other demands." It says to the countries that are about to impose sanctions: "Fortunately, we are not going to allow you to destroy South Africa. But you're going to make life difficult for all of us, including the Blacks you profess to want to help, and we condemn you for your bloodyminded, senseless interference in our domestic affairs."

SOWETAN on Future of Blacks

"It is pretty obvious that South Africa is not convinced sanctions and those who holler for the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC will improve their position," says the page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 31 July. "The Government arrogantly believes it is strong enough to thumb its nose at the entire world," and it is "perhaps conscious that Britain and America would not dare get tough" with it because of their interests in this country and the region as a whole. The editorial says the government should let the people of South Africa know where they are headed. It says the " 'chicken run' by whites with skills might just turn into a flood," and most blacks are "stuck with the Afrikaners and as citizens — taxpaying citizens — of South Africa," blacks need to be assured of the future. It points out that it may be "reasonable" for the government and many conservative whites to feel "that they would take on the entire world, rather than be sold to the blacks or worse, communists." However, blacks are "as South African as anybody else who has a vote," and need to think and plan for their future.

'FOCUS' on Citizenship

SAM Mabe writes on the same page in his "Focus" column that "it is believed that only 1.7 million 'citizens' of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana Venda and Ciskei] bantustans could qualify for South African citizenship if they applied for it." Mabe says many blacks did not sing " 'Glory Hallelujah' when the pass laws were scrapped" because "they suspected that influx control would continue under another guise." Professor Alf Adler, of the University of the Witwatersrand, believes the new citizenship regulations are another version of influx control, while Progressive Federal Party MP Helen Suzman believes blacks were "misled into believing that influx control had been abolished." Mabe also points out that the Eminent Persons Group said in their report that "unless the concept of bantustan independence was ditched, Government claims that it intended doing away with apartheid would have no credence."

BUSINESS DAY on Government Stance

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 31 July says President Botha's rejection of the Howe mission was "blunt, graceless, and beyond misunderstanding. It was also, sad to say, probably necessary." The editorial says "when the government finally cast aside all attempts to placate international opinion and imposed emergency rule," it was "the test of strength which the Nationalists had for many years tried to avoid." But, "too many painfully achieved reforms had been ignored or dismissed as cosmetic. Afrikaner willingness to change had been seen as weakness. Too many goalposts had been shifted. The boasts of revolutionaries had been taken as prophesy, and posturing of clerics as displays of power." President Botha concluded he was "being bullied towards a precipice. He drew a line and prepared to defend it." "So the Howe mission came and went, and the illusion that Mrs Thatcher's friendship might succeed where the threats of the Americans and the Europeans had failed lies shattered." If Britain has "been cured of the delusion that SA can be redeemed by refusal to eat Outspan oranges, so much

the better. It is always better when the realities intrude."

STAR on Detentions

"For people to be detained without trial is always deplorable but the wrong is compounded when detentions can be effected out of public view," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 31 July. "It can lead to a police-state situation where suspected opponents of the Government can simply vanish from society." *The Star*refers to its publication of a list of 3,402 names of persons detained or "missing" since the 12 June state of emergency. This and recent successful Supreme Court challenges, helps keep South Africa "this side of being a police state." It points out that the list "means individual human rights have been violated 3,400 times." Informed monitoring groups have raised other concerns such as "the large number of children detained, the slow rate of releases compared with the last emergency, and the jail conditions of detainees." "We have yet to hear any convincing official reason whay it should not be in the public interest to know who and how many are being held. South Africans who value the country's basic freedoms and its reputation will be glad that at least a little light can be thrown into the dark recesses of detention without trial."

STAR on Reform

Referring to the changes in citizenship and immigration laws and the effect they have on citizens of the TBVC countries, a second editorial on the same page says "a week and several official statements after the Government announced its changes, all that is clear is that nothing is clear. Confusion reigns." Workers fear they will have to carry a new dompas document and the government is being "accused — with apparent justification — of a serious breach of faith. Its reform promises have suffered a further serious setback. There was a time when the Government claimed homelands would have special privileges through taking independence. It has not achieved very much when the leader of an independent homeland can say of the Government's latest effort that it has 'destroyed its credibility, angered a vast section of the population and is now turning peace-abiding people into active enemies.' "

RSA Versus Swaziland

Joao Santa Rita writes on the same page: "Although Swaziland is one of South Africa's most valuable black neighbours, its restated claims to sections of KaNgwane and KwaZulu could ultimately endanger relations between the two countries." Rita says that the South African government "can do very little to appease its Swazi friends" since KaNgwane was given self-governing status and "the door to any possible land deal with Swaziland was closed." Rita also says that Enos Mabuza, chief minister of KaNgwane "has made it clear that no matter how strong the pressures from Swaziland and the South African Government may be he will continue to oppose any moves towards integration with Swaziland." KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has also "attacked King Mswati's claims to the Ingwavuma area."

CAPE TIMES on Emergency

"The time has surely come for the government to lift the state of emergency," says a page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 30 July. Since the Bureau for Information has assured us that the country is peaceful most of the time, "what need remains for a system of arbitrary rule by police decree?" The editorial notes that the whole system of arbitrary rule by regulation, and the regulations themselves, have "been greatly discredited by the courts." It says the Nationalist government "would do well to take a hint. No country can be governed indefinitely at the point of a gun. Unless the current system of rule by coercion is replaced by government by consent, the country will bleed to death. Now that the courts have led the way,"the fullest degree of public discussion of the country's contitutional future. is necessary

Security Forces Above Law

Another editorial on page 6 of the *Cape Times* says the interim Windhoek government, "reportedly on the advice of President Botha," issued a certificate in terms of the Defense Act and stopped the trial of four defense force members accused of murder because "the proceedings would not be 'in the national interest.' This does not reflect well on the authorities and ill serves the defence force in SWA/Namibia." The editorial says the authorities should "think carefully before invoking this section of the Act. In Namibia, as elsewhere, the security forces need the backing of public confidence." The defense force members should have been tried in court and acquitted if innocent and dealt with according to the law if guilty. "What must be avoided is creating the impression that the security forces in Namibia are above the law, that transgressions will be condoned and that court cases will be stopped. That is not the way to win hearts and minds."

Constructive Engagement Examined

On the same page Michael Accott writes in the "Politics Midweek" column: "In concert with other major Western nations, America has become tired of dangling carrots. Having seen endless scenes of sjamboks being wielded in South Africa, they have reached for the sjamboks themselves." On America's policy of constructive engagement" it is difficult "to argue that the policy was wrong, or a total failure," because during the period of constructive engagement the government instituted the tricameral Parliament, abolished the Mixed Marriages Act, abolished the miscegenation clause in the Immorality Act, restored South African citizenship to some who had lost it with homeland independence, abolished the pass laws, and proclaimed an end to forced removals and influx control. However, "on another level, not much has changed. The tricameral constitution is manifestly imperfect and a cause for dissention. No black person has a parliamentary vote or seat, and there are no black faces in the cabinet. The country is under a state of emergency, Mr Nelson Mandela remains in prison, and black organizations remain banned." Acott says that to the disillusioned, "constructive engagement meant only one thing to South Africa — time." However, "time is now running out. Sanctions have started and show every sign of escalating. The international community is demanding far-reaching change — or else. whether the new tough line will be effective remains to be seen."

Sanctions 'Inevitable'

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 29 July says in a page 14 editorial that "in the government's planning for the rest of the year, the sanctions threat should get priority." Unless Sir Geoffrey Howe's diplomatic mission achieves a breakthrough, it will seem as if South Africa's options are moving between two poles.

Either the ANC is unbanned and Nelson Mandela and other prisoners released, or face sanctions. The unbanning of the ANC at this stage can hardly be regarded as a valid option by the government. Nelson Mandela's case, however, is more flexible because the state president's exchange offer still stands. If Sir Geoffrey's shuttle diplomacy revolves around this matter, then no one should have high expectations. It means that sanctions in one form or another will be inevitable. Then it will be a question of maneuvering so that little inconvenience is experienced.

TRANSVALER on Citizenship Laws

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 30 July says in an editorial on page 14 that "it is unfortunate that there was a communication gap regarding the citizenship issue and the admission of people from the TBVC states as workers in South Africa." The editorial is concerned at how such an apparent misunderstanding could have existed between the government and leaders of those states. "It would be more sensible to handle constitutional matters in such a way that South Africa's credibility is not questioned."

ZAMBIA

Prime Minister Departs for 1-Day Tanzanian Visit

MB041248 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Prime minister Kebby Musokotwane left for Dar es Salaam today for a 2-day official visit to Tanzania during which he will hold talks with his counterpart, Mr Joseph Warioba. Mr Musokotwane, who is visiting Tanzania for the first time as prime minister, is expected to return home tomorrow.

ZIMBABWE

Press, Leaders React to Commonwealth Conference

Harare Reports Talks End

MB050539 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The seven Commonwealth leaders who have been meeting in the British capital, London, to discuss the issue of sanctions against South Africa have ended their talks. The minisummit ended with disagreement on the extent of measures to be taken against the Botha administration. The final statement confirmed the split between Britain and the other six Commonwealth countries.

The six countries, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Cananda, Australia, the Bahamas, and India have said they will go ahead with their own measures against the Pretoria regime. The six countries have endorsed a wide-ranging list of sanctions, which include a ban on coal, iron, steel, uranium, and agricultural imports. They have also endorsed the withdrawal of consular facilities from South Africa, except for their own nationals, and developing countries to which they render consulate services. The six countries also want air links with South Africa to be cut.

The conmpromise package of measures to be taken by Britain include a ban on the importation of steel, gold, coal, and the krugerrand. Britain has also offered a voluntary ban on tourism.

The six Commonwealth have criticized Britain's measures which they say will not go far enough to force the authorities in racist South Africa to abandon apartheid.

The prime Minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia had heated exchanges with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain at yesterday's session of the minsummit. Comrade Mugabe asked whether the black people in South Africa and neighboring countries should be made sacrificial lambs on the altar of capitalism? Zimbabwe and Zambia made it clear that they are ready to make sacrifices to make sanctions work. The Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, has told newsmen in the British capital that his government is not prepared to be party to ineffectual measures against South Africa. He said this would amount to playing to the gallery of apartheid. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada said Commonwealth countries should be ahead of others in taking concrete measures against South Africa's policy of racial segregation.

Mugabe Dismayed

MB051158 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has expressed dismay at Britain's refusal to impose sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa. He was speaking at a news conference at the end of the Commonwealth minisummit in London yesterday where seven Commonwealth member-states were divided on the type and mode of sanctions to be imposed on South Africa. Six of the countries — Canada, Australia, India, the Bahamas, Zambia, and Zimbabwe — have resolved to go ahead with measures outlined in the Nassau accord. These include the banning of all new bank loans, the import of uranium from South Africa, and the banning of all nuclear facilities from that country. Britain agreed to [words indistinct] a voluntary ban on new investments and on tourism.

Expressing utter disappointment at British arrogance over the sanctions issue, Comrade Mugabe said by refusing to impose sanctions against South Africa, Britain has shown that she is a friend of apartheid. He said Africa should, through the OAU, decide what it can do to those friends of a system which is causing instability in southern Africa and reiterated Zimbabwe's pledge to honor the agreeement reached by the six other Commonwealth countries at the summit.

In a communique issued at the end of the minisummit yesterday, the majority of the countries attending said that the adoption of economic sanctions against South Africa is a moral and political imperative to which a positive response can no longer be deferred. The communique noted the profound disappointment that the authorities in southern Africa [as heard] had failed to implement any measures towards the dismantling of apartheid despite demands by the world public. It noted that a new and more repressive state of emergency has been imposed with particular

ruthlessness, adding that beyond this it has been a matter of concern that the Eminent Persons Group had been forced to conclude that there is no intention on the part of the racist regime to dismantle apartheid.

TU Congress Supports Sanctions

MB050822 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, the ZCTU, has expressed its full support for the government's stand on the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against the Pretoria regime. In a statement released to the *Herald* yesterday, the ZCTU criticized the hypocrisy of some of the Western countries opposed to the imposition of sanctions against the Botha administration. The labor movement viewed the action by some Western countries as motivated by selfish economic interests.